

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



VOL. VI. NO. 216

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1918.

TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

BANKING

BANKING

BANKING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIMURA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byulla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:

20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Canton	Aden (Steamer)	Tanga, East
Tientsin	Point	Africa
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salaam
		East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branch: Calcutta.

London Agents: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,00,70,550/-

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 69,39,330/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. C. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Aham, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purnottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.

THE SECOND INDIAN 5½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN.

Bonds Repayable in 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928, carrying interest at 5½ per cent. per annum free of Income-Tax.

To facilitate investments in the Second Indian War Loan, The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, at its Head Office in Bombay and Branch Office in Calcutta, offers its Constituents and the Public generally, in its discretion, the following advantageous terms for investment in the Second Indian War Loan:—

The Bank will receive applications for, and purchase on behalf of the Applicants, any of the above mentioned 5½ per cent. War Bonds of Rs. 100/- each, or any multiple thereof, free of all charge, and when required to, the Bank will grant Loans to assist approved Applicants to take up War Bonds on the following terms:—

(A) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

(B) The Applicant will be required to deposit 5 per cent. of the face value of the total amount of the War Loan he desires to take up, and to repay the remaining 95 per cent. plus interest, within 18 months by equal monthly instalments. There will be no restriction to repaying the Loan earlier at the option of the Applicant.

(C) If at any time during the continuance of a Loan the Borrower desires to discharge his War Bonds, the Bank will dispose of same on his behalf, free of charge, at the current Market Rate of the day.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Head Office of the Bank in Bombay and to the Branch in Calcutta.

JAMES MACPHER,
Acting General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors. \$15,000,000

Silver Reserve Fund \$19,500,000

Gold Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Canton, Colombo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kwantung, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Peking, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frenghien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Last Week
for
WAR BONDS
Last day
SATURDAY
14th September 1918.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed Rs. 26,00,000

Surplus about Rs. 1,00,000

Claims paid about Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertibility, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

INSURANCE

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER | CLAIMS PAID OVER

Rs. 5,70,00,000 | Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

"ESAALI"

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)

THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"

Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of

DAINTY SILKS
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS

TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL

AHMED E. ESSALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.

GO TO

THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

if you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.

YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life gratis at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.

Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—

1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.

3. You pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.

5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is considerably less than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets

7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged alike.

10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.
For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. Rs. 1,20,00,000

Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000

Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN

THE NATIONAL

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,

Bombay and Deccan

42, Meadows Street,

BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

22, Meadows Street.

SALE OF 5 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTING NO. 7.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyers, Messrs. Hajee Syed Mohamed Husein Kassarani and Hiralal Gulabchand:—

5 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th Sept., 1918.

VICTORY

OVER

CONSUMPTION

FAREWELL VISITS

TO BOMBAY.

My many cures have created a sensation, but in answer to requests from patients and others, in October I start on a two months' tour including Lucknow, Allahabad, Calcutta, Agra and Delhi.

For particulars of WONDERFUL CURES please write

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.O.D., LL.D.,
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND
SUBSCRIPTION RATE

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly pertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:
Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY.

Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 16-0	Rs. 18-0
Quarterly	Rs. 8-0	Rs. 9-0
Monthly	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 3-6

Single Copy TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL. UP-COUNTRY.

Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
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Single Copy TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Please order Rainy Season and Cold Weather Umbrellas and Raincoats, imported or acclimatised. Plants, etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, Lucknow. Catalogue post-free. 1235

WASTE.—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for SHARMA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 11 a.m. (S.T.) Come sharp. 1235

MISCELLANEOUS

HYPNOTIST WANTED to cure a Neurasthenic by auto-suggestion in mathematics at once with credentials to NAWAB AHMED LULAKH HUSAIN KHAN, Dahli, Ahmad, Lucknow. 1639

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for steamers. Apply with testimonials to No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—HOSPITAL WRITERS and STENOGRAPHERS for Field Service. Apply personally to RAM BARANDAS & CO., 109, Frere Road, Bombay. 1656

WANTED—An efficient trained patriotic LADY GRADUATE strong in mathematics. Apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indra Prastha Girls' High School, Delhi. 1697

WANTED—A PAISI CASHIER with knowledge of Joint Stock Company accounts. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel, Fort. 1783

WANTED—A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT for Rangoon, one knowing Gujarati accounts will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1656

WANTED—A GRADUATE to teach a boy of VI Standard, S. L. Persian, state salary and time, Tardeo. Write to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1768

WANTED—SKILLFUL WATCH REPAIRERS for a well-known firm, working hours 9-30 to 6-30 except Sundays. Handsome salaries to worthy workers. Apply Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1728

WANTED, by European Firm, a competent shorthand writer and typist. Permanent situation, salary according to qualifications. Man selected will need to join from 1st proximo. Apply Box No. 530, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1757

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Benjani and Jadhav Dhumbheora Rice Mill, Bulsar; only one well experienced in working rice machine and 65 h.p. Crude Oil Engine should apply. 1754

WANTED—By a private practitioner in Karachi, a LADY COMPOUNDER (with knowledge in Midwifery preferred). Passage paid. Apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1778

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK for State Engineer's Office, must be able to draft letters, write précis, and must understand record-keeping, previous experience in public works offices essential. Pay Rs. 75. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SPATE ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bikaner. 1792

WANTED—THE SERVICES of a trained Civil Engineer or a retired Upper Subordinate for the P. W. Department of the Idar State. One having experience of tank irrigation system will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and pay expected, should be addressed to the MEKHA KHAS, Idar State, Himmatnagar. (A. P. Ry.) 1788

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced and practical Mechanic required as a Foreman for Locomotive and Carriage Workshop. The work will suit one having thorough railway workshop experience, who has or is about to retire from service, as the work is not heavy. May be European, Native Christian or an Indian. Apply with copies of certificates stating age, caste and the lowest pay required, to the ENGINEER, Mathuran Tramway, Neral. 1792

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU UNDERGRADUATE or MATRIC, young and energetic for shop attendance. Apply to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1791

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply or see personally to Dr. C. N. SHROFF, Morarbhai Vijnanbhikhandas House 404, Kuldadevi Road. 1787

WANTED.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 150 will repay Rs. 200 in 4 months. Apply Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1777

ONE DYNAMO—From 200 to 300 Amps. 110 Volts also Accumulators for the same. Apply stating price, number of cells in accumulator, condition, and makers' name to Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

WANTED—LANCASHIRE BOILERS: 28' to 30' long, 7' to 8' diameter. Steam 50 lbs. Fitted with the usual mountings. Must be in good condition. Apply stating makers' name, price and where seen, to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING BY N. N. RAMDAS (4th edition revised and up-to-date) as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An excellent dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunsar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to M. S. PILLAY, Bombay Chronicle Office, 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Chaurahat Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHAJRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1700

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand theodolites and levels. Can be seen at NERAL, on application to the ENGINEER, Mathuran Tramway, Neral. 1709

FOR SALE—LATHES, Sawmill, Agricultural and Ginning Machinery, Oil and Steam Engines, Boilers, etc. Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, etc. Enquiries solicited. Apply Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1554

DARJEELING TEA—Nice flavoured Orange Pekoe 5 lbs. per V.P.P. Rs. 5-8; Broken Pekoe 5 lbs. V.P.P. Rs. 4-14. Apply MANAGER, Happy Valley Tea Estate, P. O. Darjeeling. 1700

FOR SALE—One 15-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder STEUBAKER CAR, 5 Seater touring body, newly painted and overhauled in perfect order. Further particulars from Box No. 531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1761

FOR SALE—Very strongly built BOAT. Launched 1915, 12 ft. long, 4 ft. 6 in. beam, length 31 ft., width 8 ft., cutter rigged; Campbell oil engine, 31 B.H.P. in good condition; double acting contractors pump, in good condition. Apply VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock. 1786

FOR SALE—Messrs. Platt Bros.' 4 pairs TWIST MULES, Gauge 1 3/8 in. Spindles 1608 in each pair, made in the year 1899. For further particulars apply to THE MILL MANAGER, The Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., De Lisle Road, Parcel. 1771

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms, facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be a SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the offices of the Association. All members of the Committee interested in weaving are requested to attend.

N. G. HUNT,
Deputy Chairman.

1781

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a public holiday (Bakri-Id and Khordasda) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1918. 1763

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 14th September, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th August, 1918. 1571

SALE OF SHARE BROKER'S CARD.

Offers are invited by the undersigned at their Office, at No. 1, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purchase of ONE SHARE BROKER'S CARD bearing No. 510 of the NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKER'S ASSOCIATION (Old Share Bazar) belonging to the Estate of the late Rao Saheb Hariwan Soonderdas.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1918.
SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

ORDER

UNDER RULE 11A (1) AND (2) OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES 1915.

WHEREAS the Governor-General-in-Council is of opinion that tangles held in stock and expected by dealers can be utilised in connection with the prosecution of the present war.

Now, therefore, I being an officer of Government duly authorised by the Governor-General-in-Council in this behalf do by virtue and in exercise of the power conferred on me by sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 11A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended, HEREBY REQUIRE all persons who in the course of business whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others hold or have control over any such tangles held or expected to give to me by letter at my office at New Customs House, Ballard Road within four days from the date hereof, the following particulars in connection with such tangles, viz:—

- The quantity of tangles held or expected by weight.
- The description and size.
- The place or places at which held and when expected in cases of consignments to arrive.
- The price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the tangles is willing to sell the same by private agreement.

And I hereby further require every such person to refrain from disposing of any part of his stock of such tangles until such particulars have been so given and a further period of fourteen days thereafter.

J. A. HORNE,
Controller of Munitions,

Bombay Circle.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 10th September, 1918. 1785

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. THAKER GORDHANDAS PUNJABHAI and SHAH DWARKADAS BHAGWANDAS, who were trustees of our client, Messrs. D. ODHAVJI & Co., in partnership in piece-goods at Champa Gali in Bombay, in the name of SHAH DAYABHAI ODHAVJI & Co., have voluntarily retired from the said partnership as from the 7th day of August, 1918, and our said clients have taken over the assets and liabilities of the said firm.

The public are therefore hereby warned against dealing with the said Messrs. Thaker Gordhandas Punjabhai and Shah Dwarkadas Bhagwandas in relation with the said firm of Dayabhai Odhavji & Co.

Bombay, dated this 7th day of Sept. 1918.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. D. Odhavji & Co.

1790

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI BYRAMJI LALA has contracted to sell to Mr. M. M. HADJIALLY DAWOODJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate at the Junction of Gilder Street and Souter Street on the Agridada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been conveyed to contain an area of two thousand three hundred and forty-six (2,346) square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-west by the said Gilder Street adjoined on the East by Plot No. 71 of the said estate and on the South by the said Souter Street and which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 70 Agridada Estate, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board for the purposes of the subject to the conditions mentioned in the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3255, together with the buildings standing thereon which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 4784 (1) and 4784 (1A) and 4784 (1B) and 70A and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1918.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1789

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANPAT DIXONDOD has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HARIWAN WALLJI the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chambers or buildings standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Chandanwady Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 550 and New No. 2769, Old Survey No. 68, and New Survey No. 2/8223 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3221 and Street No. 5 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Hiribhai Hormasji Sathwards the West by two yards and passages leading from the Chandanwady Road to the premises hereby granted and to neighbouring houses, on or towards the North by the property of Luxmanji Hormasji and on towards the South by the property of the late Bomanji Jamsheji Mulla.

Dated this 4th day of Sept. 1918.
SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1791

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY and WEDNESDAY at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOWS TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 6-30 P.M.

PATHE PRESENTS

TOTO

The New Cinema Star Comedian in

"TOTO" THE MOVIE DUMMY

A Pantomime Farce in 2 acts.

ANOTHER NEW STAR!!!

"The Biggest little girl on Broadway"

BESSIE LOVE

In a 5-act Comedy of New York stage life

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE"

"THE WHIP" "THE WHIP"

A Delightful Drama, in Eight Parts—8,000 feet!

A Powerful and attention-riveting story, comprising big Race scenes—wonderful Hunting scenes—the best Train wreck—thrilling Motor accident!

For over two years the throngs surged into the Drury Lane Theatre, day in and day out, to see this great epoch-making Play of Fast and Sport!

"THE WHIP"

CROWDS ARE FLOCKING DAILY AT

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Come at once—you really can NOT afford to miss this Show.

Prize Matinee To-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7: 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

A "PRECIOUS" PROGRAMME!!

Too precious, indeed, to be wasted.

This evening at Bombay's Cinema de Lux

Precious Cinema

(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS)

A TRIPLE BILL

Interest—Amusement—Gaiety, Variety—and Thrills!! Come straight away and try your luck!

Prize Matinee Shows:—To-day at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Programme

- "THE SECRET KINGDOM" (Episodes 13 and 14—5000 ft.)
- "THE FOREST NYMPH" (a charming Drama—3000 ft.)
- CHARLIE CHAPLIN at the Show (a Splendid Comedy).

Rest of the Shows at—7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

ANOTHER JEWEL SUPER PRODUCTION

The Man Without a Country.

The only one moving picture made from Edward Everett Hale's mighty Classic. It is the story of a man who shirks from his duties towards his country but who is eventually brought to his proper sense of duty by the vision of a like shirker put to mental tortures on account of his treasonable attitude towards his country.

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Com c.

USUAL POPULAR PRICES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY

FILM FOR LOVERS & SPORTSMEN!

"PENNINGTON'S CHOICE"

The story of how a New Yorker went into the Wilds and proved himself a man

featuring

BEVERLY BAYNE

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

JAMES J. JEFFRIES

(Ex-Heavyweight Champion of the world.)

AND A COMIC.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4.

Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4, Rs. 5.

LOOK OUT FOR

DR. RICHARD ROWE

Magician, Hypnotist and Electrical Wizard

in conjunction with

THE MYSTIC

FORTUNETELLER MORA

The Clairvoyante

Ghastly Manifestations, Spirit Ties,

Lightning Exchanges.

HUMOROUS, EXCITING, SENSATIONAL

Three Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

THE EXCELSIOR

SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEES

TO-DAY 6-30 P.M.

MR. CHARLES HARDING

The well-known Shakespearean Character

Actor

Who will give selections from his

repertoire including the famous roles of

CARDINAL WOLSEY

RICHARD III

BABY MARY OSBOURNE

The Little Cuddy Kid in

"A LITTLE PATRIOT"

A Pathe Gold Rooster in 5 parts.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT!

A SELIG ANIMAL FEATURE

THE LAD AND THE LION

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessons: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

10-NIGHT at 9.30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

FRAWLEY

Comedy Co.

LAST FEW NIGHTS!

FINAL PERFORMANCES!

To-Night, Tuesday, 10th Sept.

The Psychic Thriller

"THE 13TH CHAIR"

Wednesday, 11th Sept.

The Rollicking Farce

"TWIN BEDS"

Thursday 12th

"KICK IN"

Friday 13th

For the first time in Bombay

The Laughing Festival of New York

"IN QUARANTINE"

By the author of "Fair and Warmer"

Saturday, 14th

The Hit of London, New York and Bombay

"FAIR AND WARMER"

Sunday Matinee at 5.30

Final Performance

The Great Farical Comedy

"IN QUARANTINE."

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.;

after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

Seats booked by telephone and not taken up

before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.



It's a pleasure to

RIDE A

B.S.A. BICYCLE

The well-known high quality of B.S.A. material and workmanship ensures long and reliable service. To protect yourself against the worry of a "so-called cheap" machine insist that the bicycle you purchase must bear the famous "Three Guns" trade mark shown above.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

GILLESPIE'S

MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL

LAMINGTON ROAD, CHOWPATTI,

Motor driving and its working taught under the direct supervision of Mr. Gillespie, the Proprietor, the Originator and Founder of systematic motor training in this city, and who has now severed all connections with other schools in Bombay.

Absolutely Free

40 years experience

late Government Medical Officer

RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S

Secrets of Happy Life

is being distributed free

Apply to

THE SWASTHE SAHAVA PHARMACY,

30-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 6th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	50
" Sales of East Indian	25.27
" Imports	25.27
" Mid. American spot trading value	25.27
" Egyptian P.E.P. 5000-lb. bales	25.27
" New York 10 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	25.27
" New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	25.27

Liverpool, Sept. 6th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	24.58
" Imports	24.58
" Mid. American spot trading value	24.58
" Egyptian P.E.P. 5000-lb. bales	24.58
" New York 10 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	24.58
" New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	24.58

Liverpool, Sept. 6th.	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	50
" Sales of East Indian	25.27
" Imports	25.27
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Plantation First Latex (Grade Sept. Paid Sellers	2.1
Tone :—Very firm owing to extreme scarcity.	
London, Sept. 4th	
WHEAT.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs.	
C.I.F. Paid	
White Bombay Paid	

INDIA'S ADDITIONAL HELP TO HOME GOVT.

FINANCING OF EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S
MOTION.

FRESH TAXATION 'RESERVED FOR
NEXT YEAR.

(From our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 9.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, Sir William Meyer moving the resolution regarding additional help to the Home Government said: My Lord, I rise with your Excellency's permission to move the following resolution:

"That this Council recognize that the prolongation of the war justifies India's taking a larger share than she does at present in respect of the cost of the military forces raised or to be raised in this country."

The moving of resolutions is ordinarily left to non-official members of this Council, but the circumstances which warrant the present one are so important and so clear that we have adopted the abnormal course of placing the resolution put forward by a member of the Government, the member specially responsible for the finances of India and this course also justifies the abnormal form seeing that it contains no recommendation to the Government, but in Council in which your Excellency has specially permitted the resolution to be put. At the same time we have no desire to use our Government majority in order to force this resolution through the Council. We want to leave the decision thereon to the non-official members on behalf of the much larger public in India to whom we desire to appeal and if the bulk of our non-official colleagues should feel themselves unable to support the resolution which, as I shall presently explain, involves in its ultimate application the imposition of fresh taxes, the resolution will be withdrawn and on them will rest the responsibility for withholding the further aid which we desire to tender to his Majesty's Government at this crisis of the war. I do not think that it can be said that the resolution comes in any way as a surprise to the Council and to the country. It has already been foreshadowed in your Excellency's speech at the commencement of this session and before that in your speeches at the War Conference held in Delhi last April. I will, in the first instance, recall the following words from his Majesty the King-Empress's gracious message to that Conference: "The need of the Empire is India's opportunity and I am confident that under the sure guidance of my Viceroy, her people will not fail in their endeavours. Recent events have made the struggle on the Western Front more bitter and more intense. At the same time the position in the East is menaced by disturbances in Asia instigated by the enemy. It is of ever increasing importance that the operations of our armies in Egypt, Palestine and Mesopotamia should be largely sustained from India. I look confidently to the deliberations of the Conference to promote a spirit of unity, a concentration of purpose and activity and a cheerful acceptance of sacrifices without which no high object, no lasting victory, can be achieved."

Your Excellency again in your opening speech at the Conference referred to the fact that the terrible revolution which has hurried Russia into anarchy has opened an open door for Germany through Southern Russia to the confines of Eastern Persia and Afghanistan and you indicated how from this vantage ground she could threaten India. You went on to say that we must be ready to guard our own possessions with the whole man-power and resources of India ready behind us, ready also, as you likewise indicated, to defend India, if necessary beyond the Indian soil. In this connection the War Conference at Delhi concerned itself through the subcommittee it appointed mainly with the provision of increased man-power and the development of India's material resources in matters connected with the war.

RECRUITMENT FOR INDIAN ARMY.

As regards man-power it is fairly well known I think that prior to the war the normal recruitment of combatants for the Indian Army was only about 15,000 men a year. In the year ending with May 1917 this had been raised to 121,000 and in the following year, ending on 31st May 1918 to 300,000. We did not, however, think that even that figure was sufficient and during the present recruiting year which commenced on 1st June, 1918, we have, after considering the advice offered to us by the man-power subcommittee at Delhi, fixed the quota of combatant recruitment which we hope to obtain from India at about half a million men to be raised by voluntary endeavour. The returns so far have been quite encouraging and further stimuli are now afforded by the sanction of his Majesty's Government to the proposals submitted to them in two directions, which the man-power subcommittee had suggested.

As desirable, the larger grant of the King's Commissions to Indians and a material improvement in the emoluments of all ranks of the Indian Army, especially the sepoy. But it is not enough in the present crisis for India to raise large numbers of additional soldiers, valuable as this assistance is, if she leaves his Majesty's Government to bear the entire burden of paying for them and it was perfectly clear, therefore, to us of the Government of India, and I think after your Excellency's remarks at Delhi to many other people besides, that the recruitment effort we were making, which was prominently before the Conference, would have to be supplemented by further financial assistance. Your Excellency in opening the Delhi Conference said in this connection: "How India can best render further financial assistance is a matter which must engage our earnest attention. Later on when the position is clear that at present we propose to consider in conjunction with the Legislative Council—for this is a matter essentially in its sphere—how far it will be feasible for India to increase the direct financial contribution she has already made to his Majesty's Government or in what other way she can assist financially. If additional taxation should be necessary we shall not shrink from proposing it and I am sure that you will gladly bear it" and in closing the Conference you said: "There is one matter in which I am sure we shall receive support in this Conference. We have not dealt through a committee of the Conference with the large question of finance. Now I am very jealous of the position of the Imperial Legislative Council. The question of finance is essentially one in which we have to consult and carry with us the members of our Imperial Legislative Council. We have endeavoured through the informal meeting which has been held by the Hon. the Finance Member to do something towards enlightening certain members with regard to our financial efforts, but I am of the decided opinion that the matter is one which can only properly be discussed in our Imperial Legislative Council. In September we shall be in a position, I trust and hope, to discuss matters with the Imperial Legislative Council. There can be no direction in which India or the Government of India can fail to respond to the call from Great Britain when that call is made. Whether it is for men, whether it is for materials or whether it is for money, I feel confident that it will be the wish of India that we should try and see what response we can adequately make in that matter of finance, which is essentially a matter for the Imperial Legislative Council." The question of additional financial assistance was thus definitely mooted but it was held that constitutionally we should defer discussion of definite plans in pursuance thereof till this Council assembled for its Autumn session.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

Finally, your Excellency said in your message to the people of India on the 4th August last: "I feel that I have a right today to call in the name of our beloved King-Empress for India's fullest and most ungrudging help through the final stages of the great war so that when victory is achieved India's name may stand in the world's history linked for all time with the noble ideals for which the British Empire is to-day so desperately fighting, not an India the giver of a doubting and half-hearted support, but an India who reads the issues aright and gave freely and generously" and as I remarked just now, further free and generous help implies not merely the raising of men for which his Majesty's Government will pay, but financial support also to the measure of India's abilities. Let me now turn to what India has already done financially in connection with the war, apart from the generous help that has been given for specific war objects and war funds by the Indian princes and private individuals. At the outset of the war we decided to forego the claim which we would admittedly have had under ordinary conditions for the full cost of troops employed outside India in connection with the various expeditionary forces and we decided with the full approval of the Legislative Council that we ought to bear the normal cost of such troops. This offer was appreciatively accepted by his Majesty's Government and was embodied as the law required in a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament in November 1914, which I will cite "in extenso" as it has an important bearing on the proposals.

RESOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

I shall subsequently make. "That his Majesty having directed the Military forces charged upon the revenues of India to be despatched out of India the services in the way in which the

country is engaged this House consents that the ordinary pay and other ordinary charges of any troops so despatched, or that may be so despatched, during the continuance of the war as well as the ordinary charges of any vessels belonging to the Government of India that may be employed in these expeditions which would have been charged upon the revenues of India if such troops or vessels had remained in that country or seas adjacent shall continue to be so chargeable provided that if it shall be necessary to replace the troops or vessels so withdrawn by other vessels or forces then the expense of raising, maintaining and providing such vessels and forces shall be repaid out of any monies which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of the said expedition. As I said in my speech introducing the Financial Statement for 1917-18 (paragraph 40), so long as this resolution is in force his Majesty's Government and we are equally bound by it and we can neither increase nor decrease the amount of financial assistance which we render in accordance with its terms. Under the strict application of the terms of the resolution India's contribution in respect of (a) the cost of the military forces despatched out of this country (b) the vessels placed at the disposal of the Admiralty (c) the difference between the normal cost of India of the troops serving and the smaller amount that is payable in the present circumstances will amount roughly to about £23 million to the end of 1917-18 and £30 million to the end of the current year.

EXPANSION OF MILITARY BUDGET.

We have also to take into account the fact that in order to be prepared for eventualities on our own frontiers we have had to expand our military budget very considerably in connection with rearmament and military supplies generally, the development of road communication and so forth, as also by the cost of certain additional units which were required to meet eventualities in India and not the actual or potential demands of the expeditionary forces and by outlay on port and coast defences. We also, of course, pay the actual cost of military operations on our frontiers. The result has been that as I explained to the Council in connection with the Financial Statement of the current year, whereas our normal net military expenditure before the war was £20 million the budget provision now stands at £29 million with the probability that this will be somewhat exceeded in respect of the current year's actuals. But taking the budget figure we shall up to the end of the current year have spent owing to the war about £25½ million more under military charges in India than we should have done otherwise. We have likewise in connection with the war had to bear a share of expenditure in Persia which is classed as political, as also charges similar to those in respect of the militia on the north-west frontier which may be put collectively at £2 million up to 31st March 1919. Taking the budget estimates for the current year I have explained on a previous occasion how it was that financial circumstances precluded us from doing more at the outset in the way of pecuniary assistance to his Majesty's Government apart from the demands on our own pursuit than the foregoing of the normal charges in respect of our troops employed abroad, but in 1917 the position justified us in going much beyond this and with the general assent of this Council we offered his Majesty's Government a lump sum of £100 million as a special war contribution by India. This contribution was in the shape of a capital sum involving an additional recurring contribution on Indian revenues of £6 million which besides paying the interest charges provided for a sinking fund calculated on present data to extinguish the debt in about 30 years. We raised in India about £25 million by last year's war loan and taking a cautious estimate I thought that we might count on getting £20 million more in respect of the current year. The balance not thus provided for was to be met by our taking over an equivalent portion of the Home war debt.

RESULT OF THIS YEAR'S WAR LOAN.

I may say here that the results of this year's war loan have already exceeded the £20 million put forward in the budget not by any means to the extent that I had hoped might be the case. So far as our figures at present go we have as yet obtained a sum of over £25 million and I hope this may yet be considerably exceeded ere the main section of the loan closes. The offer of the lump sum contribution of £100 million made was gratefully accepted by his Majesty's Government. We met the additional liabilities which it imposed upon us partly by fresh taxation imposed in the year 1917-18 and partly from the proceeds of our existing revenues which had been swollen by taxation in the year previous. Taking the budget figures for the current year, as I explained in my speech introducing the Financial Statement for that year (paragraph 125) the war charges of 1918-19 including the burden of the £100 million contribution which is shown separately under "Interest" and outlay under "Political" with reference to special expenditure in Persia and the cost of militia employed on the north-west frontier exceed the figures of 1913-14 by £16 million of which £9 million has been met by taxation, while the balance has been found from other expansion of revenue. I may add to that as explained in my speech on the current financial statement (paragraphs 34 and 35), we have also in effect lent a sum amounting to £83 million to his Majesty's Government by investments from the paper currency and gold standard reserves and through the special reserve for future capital requirements, which we established in connection with the transactions of 1917-18. When we framed the current year's budget it was felt and our views on this point were endorsed at Home that it was not expedient at that time for India to add to her taxation with reference to further war contributions and we felt that the necessary

difficulties with which we were confronted could be best met in this country by a generous response to the new war loan which would be primarily, at our disposal although it would eventually be credited to His Majesty's Government.

GERMAN MENACE TO INDIA.

Subsequently, however, the war situation changed materially for the worse owing to the sequelae of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which enabled the Germans not merely to transfer to their western front the troops they had previously to maintain on the eastern but by the breaking up Russia into fragments and controlling large areas of these by an armed force to threaten an advance which might eventually lead them to the borders of India. Towards the end of March and subsequently Germany was able by the reconstitution of her troops following on the Russian situation to start most serious and menacing attacks on the Allied French front, which is and must remain the main theatre of war and in these attacks are attained great successes. This result was a double menace to the British Empire and to the Allies generally by reason of the situation in France, to India specially by reason of the altered situation in Central Asia and I need hardly remind the Council that, apart from this latter situation, anything which broke the force of the British Empire in France would necessarily react on India and offer the way to Germany for what Mr. Montagu in a recent speech described as her "policy of subjugation, domination, spoliation and theft." This was the atmosphere in which we met at the War Conference in Delhi, while at the same time India was faced owing to the shortage of silver which was not in any way our fault with the possibilities of a grave financial crisis. We therefore felt, as your Excellency said, that we should have to ask the Council to supplement the increased recruitment now in operation by further financial sacrifices which we can more readily make now that the financial crisis has happily abated owing to the generous supplies of silver we have obtained from the United States and let no one think that the fact that victory was recently and happily shown upon the arms of the Allies in the west calls for a reconsideration of the assistance India should offer. We rejoice in these victories and regard them as a good omen for the future, but the fact remains that in all human probability the war will last for a long time. Yet, if we are to conclude it, as we all wish by a peace that shall secure the tranquillity to the world including India and shall not be a mere prelude to a further Armageddon, we have to remember as Mr. Lloyd George said in a recent speech that "the military cost and still predominant in Germany and that a satisfactory peace is unobtainable so long as they remain so." We must remember too the vigour and staying power which Germany under the dictation of that state has shown on previous occasions when the odds seemed heavy against her, as for instance, in the early part of 1917. It will be seen however from what I shall say presently that if this resolution be accepted, the financial assistance which will be offered in connection therewith will be proportioned to the duration of the war so that if contrary to the expectation peace should come speedily, India will have to pay less than would be the case if the war should still last for long.

I also wish the Council to understand that as we have already represented to His Majesty's Government the contribution proposed from India which is largely to assist in keeping the war off her borders must be liable to reconsideration if by an unhappy chance we should have to fight on our own frontiers and to incur large expenditure. In that connection, I may say, however, that in that event additional taxation would be still more necessary than in the present hypothesis of India's lending further help to the Empire to win the war outside her own borders. It should also be understood that the contribution would similarly require reconsideration if we were faced with grave financial burdens in other respects, as for instance, by a worse agricultural situation than that which we have at present to look to, or if through, I trust this is unlikely, we should be attacked by another grave currency crisis.

APPLICATION OF THE RESOLUTION.

I now turn to the ways in which we propose to apply the resolution. I am speaking of. We do not desire to make any fresh lump contribution, such as was thought appropriate in 1917. We propose that the help India is to give should be earmarked for specific war items, in regard to which she is deeply concerned, and that our further contributions should therefore be in the shape of taking over the current charges in respect of these matters, so that the burden which would fall upon us and the relief afforded to his Majesty's Government will be automatically regulated by the length of the war. The most important proposal we have to make under this method and as a practical outcome of the resolution is that we should now take a much larger share in respect of the normal charges of the troops in India than was assigned to us by the Parliamentary resolutions of November 1914. The ordinary peace strength of the Indian portion of the Army in India may be taken roughly at 160,000 men and in respect of these the Parliamentary resolutions place the normal cost upon us even though the men may be employed with expeditionary forces outside India, in which case, however, the additional charges consequent on such employment fall on his Majesty's Government. To give effect to this settlement, estimates have been worked out and approved by his Majesty's Government, showing in respect of each type of a combatant unit as well as of the various classes of auxiliary services that is the Supply and Transport Medical, including Army Engineer

HIGH COURT. APPELLATE SIDE. WARRANT OFFICER'S PAY.

QUESTION OF ATTACHMENT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Macleod.)
May Geraldine Duckworth v. George Francis Duckworth.

This was an appeal from the District Judge of Ahmednagar who has dismissed an application under the Civil Procedure Code for execution of an order for alimony in favour of the first wife and children of the respondent Duckworth. The respondent's marriage with the appellant was dissolved by the District Judge of Ahmednagar and the decree for dissolution was confirmed by the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

The respondent is a First Class Warrant Officer of the British Army and as such he falls within the definition of a soldier in the Army Act 44 and 45, R.I. C. 35, Section 30. Section 145 of that Act provides a special procedure where any order or decree is made for payment by a man who is a soldier, or of the cost of the maintenance of his wife or child. Under the provisions of that section as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act X of 1914 and therefore the appellant has a right to invoke the application of the Code and get attachment of the respondent's pay and allowances. In support of this contention the decision of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in *Har Ram Chander* (39 All. 308) is referred to. We are unable however to hold that the removal of the sub-section (b) of section 60 (2) from the Civil Procedure Code has the effect contended for. It was removed by a Repealing and Amending Act (X of 1914) on the ground that it, as well as the corresponding enactments referred to in the Second Schedule were spent or had ceased to be in force, otherwise than by express repeal or had by lapse of time or otherwise become inoperative. These Acts are part of the routine work of the Legislative Department in the expurgation of dead law from the Statute Book. They are not Amending Acts. The sub-section may be taken to be dead law on the ground that it had "expired" by the re-enactment since 1908 of the Army Act, which thus became a later enactment superseding and rendering unnecessary the saving clause in the Civil Procedure Code—see *Craies on Statute Law*, Chapter V. It is to be noted that the terms of section 4 of the Civil Procedure Code and the "manum generalia specialibus non derogant" would compel us to apply the special rule of the Code if by section 145 of the Army Act in preference to the general provision of the Code. We affirm the decree and dismiss the appeal. No order as to costs.

Mr. Chandra Prasad, Mr. Jayant G. Rele appeared for the appellant.
Mr. Jayakar with Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the respondent.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

From our Correspondent: POONA, Sept. 9.

To be run on Wednesday, the 11th September, 1918.
THE GANESHBHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Verge 9-12, Charcoal 8-5, Oros 7-12, Salandra 9-12, Red 8-5, Wadsworth 8-7, Liberator 8-11, Sampier 8-2, Francis Armand 7-5, Triple Alliance 8-10, Radiant 8-1, Cyanite 7-5, Teetsee 8-5, Tagamot 8-0, Giacomi 7-5, Poignant 8-5, Patchy 7-12, We Two 6-13 and Servant 6-7.
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.
THE BERRATT PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Screamer 9-7, Gladiator 8-5, Philanthropist 7-12, Footman 9-2, Birthday Clothes 8-4, Red Quill 7-12, All Sills 9-5, Athlete 8-0, Frisette 7-12, Bandit 9-3, May Boy 8-3, Margreen 7-11, Normanna 8-3, Mary 8-3, St. Bawn 7-10, William Fitz 8-1, Lady James 7-12, Red 7-12, Bright Bird 8-7, Laveo 8-1, Little Trout 7-9 and Matchless Maud 7-0.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Maiden 9-10, Fire Finch 8-9, Dress 8-1, Forfeit Lass 9-8, Miss Rollstone 8-7, Binfield Grove 7-13, Bandit 9-2, Vanity Box 8-4, Eagle's Nest 7-10, Redspire 8-11, Waynflete 8-4, Toland 8-7, Carpentaria 8-11, Penny Pie 8-2, Cicatrix 7-3.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Dyna 9-13, Serbia 8-7, Hopper 7-9, Glass Rock 9-4, Cherry and Black 8-7, Symptoms 7-7, Dorian 9-3, Brevilla 8-2, Mintspare 7-6, Sparrow 8-2, Humped 8-1, Eagle Lady 7-5, Claim A 9-2, Lucky Thought 8-4, Balra 7-9, Serian 9-1, Andoverford 7-13, Landlip 7-1, Fine Trent 8-12, Krasavichik 7-13, Loch D 7-1, King's Head 8-11, Lady James 7-12, Red 7-12, Merry Mabel 8-11, Shelbourne 7-12, Sun glare 8-13, Dollet 8-11, Hookkoo 7-10, South Star 6-13, Johnnie H 8-11, Lucky Queen 7-10, Mrs. G. S. Duet 8-8, Country Lad 7-9, Peach Melba 6-7.
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE SEISTAN PLATE, Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Tajimulook 9-2, Dandelion 8-9, Sufwat 7-13, Gazal 9-2, Ace of Hearts 8-7, Hador 7-13, Black Ivory 8-12, Ajmer 8-6, Solar Sea 7-12, Balloon 8-11, Palermo 8-5, Blue Lee 7-12, Najdi 8-10, Sultan 8-5, Arrow 7-11, Amir Aswad 8-10, Cession 8-4, Dowlat 7-10, Warminster 8-10, Good Luck 8-8, Investment 7-7, Osnery 8-9, Natal 8-0 and Cingalee 7-7.

THE SEISTAN PLATE, Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
Ata 8-11, Jokers 8-5, First Attempt 7-9, Angler 9-3, Raven 8-5, Salim 7-9, Conspiration 9-3, Ajah 8-5, Devildom 7-8, Good Morning 8-2, Confidence 8-5, Rags 7-7, Justice 9-0, Duhalow 8-2, Black Beauty 7-9, Acetone 9-0, The Knut 8-1, Investor 7-5, Makbul 9-0, Eldorado 7-13, Tasmania 7-4, Crescent 8-13, Second String 7-13, Hurman 7-9, Karymes 8-12, Father Dick, Royalist 7-2, Victor 8-12, All Joy 7-13, Ormuz 7-2, Fairy God 8-9, Chatham 7-11, Aurangzeb 6-12, Resold 8-8, Financier 7-10 and Brave Boy 6-14.

(To be run on Saturday, the 14th September, 1918.)

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and Distance.
Collingwood 9-12, Sparrow Hawk 8-7, Black Ivory 6-13, Naviya 9-3, Naviya 9-3, Royal Court 6-12, Dartmoor 9-7, Nassau 7-13, Balloon 6-12, White Silk 9-3, Mooltan 7-5, Aniza 7-11, Ruby Mine 8-3, Nazal 7-9, Rose Hill 6-7, Red Crab 8-4, Longshot 7-2, Confidence 7-9, Durban 9-0, Union Jack 7-1, Mandil 9-0 and Warminster 7-0.

An Allahabad message says:—Mr. Pearson, Inspector-General of Police, U. P., has met with an accident at Naiin Tai while playing polo. He is at present at Banmoy Hospital suffering from concussion; but it is understood he will be discharged soon.

MAGISTRATE'S BITTER FAREWELL.

CURIOUS RESPONSE TO PUBLIC HOSPITALITY.

(From a correspondent.)

Recently a farewell party was given in honour of Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakore, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, on the eve of his retirement from Government service.

The Thana pleaders all cordially united to make the occasion one of the best of its kind ever seen in Thana. But for all their pains, enthusiasm and fervour they met with a most ungenerous and thoughtless return from their honoured guest.

Mr. Manilal was a popular Magistrate. On account of his bluntness he was once described by a Bombay lawyer as the "John Bull" of the Thana Bench, but he was never known as a tactful or wise man. He was one of those magistrates who at the very outset of a case gave an open hint or two from which it was clear which way the wind was blowing. He was liked by the public however, and it was a great pity that Mr. Manilal should have met his end in his career by a most unfortunate blunder which has shocked the Thana public.

Mr. Bhagwat and Mr. Pradhan, Government Prosecutors, were the principal speakers on the occasion. These are men of unimpeachable integrity. In their speeches they expatiated on the even-handed justice dispensed by Mr. Manilal as a judicial officer. The speakers gave expression to their feelings of affection and esteem for Mr. Manilal's feelings of the heart which, they said, would never vanish. Mr. Manilal gave a most astounding impertinent and insulting reply which came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and which savoured of the character of a virago's curia lecture. Mr. Manilal severely scolded the Thana pleaders and the public for their lukewarmness in helping in the matter of War Loan, recruiting, etc., a statement which can be refuted by hard facts, and wound up his harangue by stating that India was not at all fit for Self-Government, that India had not the least notion of government by the people and that these notions have been implanted in the Indian mind by Western education. Mr. Manilal attempted to prove this proposition by referring to the *Hammans* from which, he said, we learn that Ram was sent to the forests by King Dussarath at the sweet will of his Queen Kaikeyi although the people strongly opposed the royal edict.

Owing to the *contraints* created by this untoward pronouncement the party broke up in funeral silence and gloom, being thoroughly disgusted with Mr. Manilal's unpatriotic expressions.

The meeting was held in the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, near the Culva Bridge, at Thana, and there were present the most eminent Thana Government officials including Mr. Macgregor, the Collector of Thana. Public opinion is that Mr. Manilal's speech is sure to fetch him some very big title from Government which, however, should be a very poor recompense for the public confidence and esteem he has completely forfeited.

NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMIS- SION CORPORATION, LTD.

The following is a statement of profit made by the Corporation for the year ended 30th June 1918—

The net profit for the year including Rs. 17,594-14-5 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 2,00,615-8-7; from this sum an Ad-Interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, i.e., 14 annas per share, was paid for the half year ended 31st December 1917 Rs. 37,294-2-0; the Directors now recommend to pay final dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, i.e., 16 annas per share of Rs. 25, to be paid on 1st January 1918, Rs. 42,419; to carry to Reserve Fund Rs. 1,09,900; to pay a bonus of 15 per cent. of the total annual salary to the staff Rs. 2,500; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 18,392-6-7; total Rs. 2,00,615-8-7.

Rai Sahab Tarnchand Maridhar of Bhiwani (Punjab) has invested Rs. 5,55,000 in War Loan in the Punjab, over and above Rs. 2,15,000 invested at the Colaba Cotton Grout meeting on Friday last, when H. F. the Governor was present. He has thus invested Rs. 7,70,000 in all in the War Loan.

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INDIA'S ADDITIONAL
ELP TO HOME GOVT.

Continued from Page 4.

Corps and Army Hospital Corps and Veterinary, the normal cost which would have fallen on Indian Revenues if no expeditionary forces had been sent out of India, India. This normal cost includes all pay charges, food charges, and cost of maintenance of clothing, equipment stores and animals. When a combatant unit is sent from India to a theatre of war all its expenditure from the date of leaving India is met by his Majesty's Government but Indian revenues pay a contribution equal to the normal cost. A similar arrangement is followed as regards the auxiliary services. I may mention that the initial cost of equipment, stores and animals which are required in connection with the additional troops is debited in the accounts to suspense heart. At the end of the war, if we find that we require a portion of these additional stores etc., to meet our ordinary requirements in the next few years, the cost will be met from the Indian revenues and the value of all surplus stores, animals etc., will be charged to his Majesty's Government, at whose disposal they will then be placed. To replace the combatant units and the members of the auxiliary services that have been sent for service in various theatres of war a number of additional units have been raised in India and the auxiliary services also have been expanded. The cost of these units and of the additional officers and men of the auxiliary services is chargeable to his Majesty's Government. Further, to supply drafts and to meet the requirements of the Indian expeditionary forces (N. G. in the shape of additional units) the strength of the units in India has been largely increased and additional units have been raised. While the auxiliary services have been further expanded. The cost of these expansions and additional units is also debitable to his Majesty's Government. To put it shortly our liability is limited to the normal cost of 160,000 men and to the additional expenses caused by the military operations on our own frontiers and measures taken for the safeguarding of those frontiers and of our parts.

But, as I have already indicated, in cases where it has been necessary to raise additional combatant units or to create additional appointments in the auxiliary services to meet the requirements in India which have proved to be in excess of our pre-war complement and not to meet the actual or potential demands of the expeditionary forces the cost of such additional units etc. has been charged wholly to the Indian revenues. While the general formula which governs our method of making contribution to his Majesty's Government in pursuance of the Parliamentary resolution is superficially simple, its working out has involved much labour. Accordingly, whatever further contribution we may decide to make, it is essential that we should adhere to our present method of determining the incidence of cost between ourselves and his Majesty's Government and merely alter certain factors to their advantage. That method has, after the most careful examination at the India Office and the War Office been accepted in toto by the Home Government and it would be productive of much labour and correspondence to suggest any change therein at the present state. Moreover, whatever further burdens we may decide to bear, we should not in adjustments, go further back than the beginning of the present financial year, except in respect of one item, to which reference will be made later.

GROWTH OF INDIAN ARMY.

I have mentioned that the normal strength of the Indian Army before the war was about 160,000, roughly equivalent to 11 divisions, viz., 9 in India proper, 1 in Burma and 3 independent brigades on the North-West frontier. On the 1st April 1918, the number of Indian troops both in India and Overseas was about 490,000 or an increase of some 330,000. Of these about 230,000 represent recruits under training and men at depots who are required to maintain at their proper strength the units in the field and to replace the wastage in India. The remaining 160,000 may be taken as representing fresh formations, equivalent in all to 7 Infantry divisions, though all the troops were not actually raised on a divisional basis. We are, also, as I have already explained, expanding our recruitment during the year commencing with the 1st June last to obtain, if possible, about 500,000 additional combatants and out of these we shall besides supplying the wastage in India and the field, raise a number of additional Indian infantry divisions. Before setting out our views as to the extent to which we might offer to bear the normal cost charges of additional Indian troops at present debitable to his Majesty's Government, I will refer briefly to an alternative idea that India should bear the full cost of the expeditionary forces overseas. I have already explained to what extent the Indian revenues bear the normal cost charges of the Indian Army and shown that his Majesty's Government bear, in any case, all extraordinary charges such as batta, special field allowances etc., of troops serving overseas. We are not in favour of the idea that we should take over the whole burden of the Indian expeditionary forces overseas, because (1) the cost of these forces, especially those in Mesopotamia, includes expenditure of a quasi civil character, arising out of the necessity for developing on railways, river, transport, wharves, dock agricultural development, semi permanent buildings etc. It would be inequitable to saddle the Indian revenues with expenditure of this nature. (2) This would necessitate constant readjustment of accounts and Budget forecasts with reference to the fluctuations in the strength of the forces overseas.

Reverting now to the question of offering to pay for an additional number of Indian troops, a possible course would be to take over, with effect from 1st April 1918, the entire normal cost charges of all additional Indian troops for whatever purposes raised. All troops that had been raised by the 1st April 1918 and may hereafter be raised in excess of the normal peace strength of 160,000 men. There are however objections to this course in that it would lay on India, which has al-

ready made a lump contribution of £ 100 million towards the war, further and indefinite liabilities which would involve commitments that we could not ask the people of India to assume. We feel that the statesmanlike course is to assume definite liabilities and apply ourselves to financing these. It is clear therefore, that in deciding the extent to which we can offer further financial assistance to his Majesty's Government we must take a definite and at the same time large number of troops whose normal cost charges we are prepared to relieve them. I have already said that though we are at present bearing the normal cost of about 160,000 men, only the number of Indian troops in this country and in the field amounted on 1st April last to 400,000 and this number will be materially added to by the increased recruitment quotas introduced last June. We propose, therefore, to take over as from the 1st April last the normal cost calculated on a divisional basis of 200,000 additional men, raising what may be called our normal cost army to 360,000 men and from 1st April 1919, having regard to the additional recruitment now going on and to the consequent growth in the strength of the army, we propose to take over the normal cost again calculated on a divisional basis of 100,000 men more. In roughly estimating the eventual cost of this proposal, it is of course necessary to make an arbitrary assumption regarding the probable duration of the war. The assumption I make for this purpose is that the war will continue until the 31st March 1920 and that the year 1920-21 will be a year of gradual demobilization. It is obvious that it will take a considerable period after the close of hostilities to disband additional troops and to reduce the strength of the army to its pre-war figure.

COST IN NEXT THREE YEARS.

It will, of course, be understood that in making this assumption, I am not in any way posing as a military prophet. I earnestly hope that the war may be over before the date here assigned to it, but in making the calculations which affect the Indian taxpayer, we must necessarily avoid optimistic assumptions. Taking the figures on this basis, in the year 1918-19, we shall have to meet an additional expenditure of about £ 8.8 million in respect of 200,000 men, whose cost we propose to take over from 1st April. In 1919-20 on the assumption above made that the war is still continuing throughout that year the additional cost in respect of normal charges *qua* the 300,000 men above mentioned is estimated at £ 13.8 million and in 1920-21 the year of assumed demobilization at £ 6.8 million.

I now turn to a subsidiary proposal. The Council is aware that his Majesty's Government have sanctioned our recent proposals for addition to the emoluments of Indian troops and the cost of these has been included in the estimates above given. It operates more largely in 1919-20 than in the current year, when it starts its effect on 1st April. Hence the figure above cited for 300,000 men in 1919-20 is somewhat larger proportionately than the estimate for 200,000 men made in the current year. We have however to take into account the incidence of this extra charge in respect of the 160,000 men whose normal cost we already bear; and it has been ruled that as the addition to emoluments was made as a war measure in order to stimulate additional recruitment, the cost must under the Parliamentary resolutions of 1914 fall upon his Majesty's Government. We desire, however, to relieve them of this charge which would entail on us an extra outlay of £ 900,000, viz., £ 200,000 in the current year, £ 500,000 in 1919-20, when the increased emoluments will be in operation for a full year and £ 200,000 in 1920-21, the year of assumed demobilization.

NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES.

The next proposal I have to put forward relates to the non-effective charges. The position with regard to these is briefly stated as follows. Under the Parliamentary resolutions above cited the net cost of all extra ordinary pensions, that is wound injury and family pensions relating to Indian troops and British officers of the Indian army which may result from the war, is debitable to his Majesty's Government. By the net cost is meant that his Majesty's Government will be credited at the expense of the Indian revenues with the cost calculated on an actuarial basis of the ordinary service pensions, which Indian revenues would have had to bear had the men in question completed their service for ordinary pension. The exact method of calculating the amount to be credited to his Majesty's Government has, however, not yet been decided. With regard to British troops belonging to the Indian establishment the position is that Indian revenues have no liability for the "extraordinary" pensionary charges arising out of the war. They have to pay to his Majesty's Government the service share of ordinary pensions in respect of the normal British garrison of India. I may explain that the "service share" of pensionary charge means the share debitable in the case of the ordinary pension of a long service British soldier to Indian revenues. This share bears the same proportion to the full pension as the soldier's period of service in India bears to his total army service. We consider that in the present circumstances we might offer to bear the extraordinary pension charges on account of Indian troops and followers and British Officers of the Indian army and the "service share" of similar charges relating to British troops including both those who belonged to the Indian establishment at the outbreak of the war and those who have at some previous time served in India. The total eventual amount of these non-effective charges is at present roughly estimated at £11½ million. The expenditure would be spread over a term of years and would not probably exceed £500,000 in the current year and a like amount next year.

A further proposal we have to make is this. At present under the incidence situation set up by the Parliamentary resolutions of 1914 all expenditure on temporary lines for the accommodation of the additional Indian troops whom we have raised and are raising, is debitable to his Majesty's Government, to whom will be credited after the war any sums which may be realised by the sale of material (this amount, however, is likely to be so small as to be practically negligible). We now propose that we should take over all expenditure which has been

incurred from 1st April, 1917 and which may hereafter be incurred on the provision of temporary accommodation for additional Indian troops. I estimate the cost roughly at £23 million, all of which could practically be adjusted during the current financial year.

Lastly, we think that we might suitably offer to relieve his Majesty's Government of the relatively small cost of the European section of the Indian Defence Force, which is at present debitable to them and which amounts to about £200,000 a year.

It will be convenient here to summarise the financial aspects of the various proposals I have now explained as regards the additional outlay on Indian revenues. In 1918-19 we shall have to defray £500,000 additional for pension charges, £900,000 in connection with our liabilities for a larger normal-cost army, as it may be called, including the increased emoluments sanctioned for Indian troops, £3 million in respect of the European section of the Indian Defence Force, working to a total of £127 million. After this year the charge in respect of Indian troops lines will disappear, but in 1919-20, assuming this will be a full year of war, the continuance of the remaining charges on a somewhat larger scale and the addition to these in respect of the further 100,000 men, whose additional cost we should be taking over, may be put at £14.7 million. Consequently our total figure for the current year £127.7 million for 1918-19/20 and £14.7 million for 1920-21, allowing for the results of gradual demobilization, £7.7 million, making a total of about £35.1 million. Adding to this £10 million further liabilities in respect of additional pension charges, we work up roughly to a grand total of £ 45 million. It will, of course, be realised that these estimates are necessarily rough, since some of the factors are still indeterminate. One great advantage of our proposals is, however, that if the war comes to an end sooner than I have assumed, the burden falling upon Indian revenues will be proportionately diminished, but at the same time the necessity for giving further assistance to his Majesty's Government will also decrease. If, on the other hand, the war lasts longer than anticipated India's contribution will be proportionately increased, but ex-hypothesis the need for rendering assistance will also be greater.

NO ADDITIONAL TAXATION THIS YEAR.

As regards the financing of these contributions, I think having regard to the quotations I have made previously from your Excellency's speeches to the various references I have seen in the newspapers and to the bill I introduced a few days ago allowing a provincial and temporary levy of enhanced Customs and Excise duties prior to the law enforcing them coming into actual effect, though this measure was really intended to help the procedure on some future occasion on which we might have to raise the duties in question, that there has been an expectation that we should propose additional taxation this session. That, indeed, was the idea which we had ourselves formed. But on further consideration and discussion of the matter with the Secretary of State, we have come to the conclusion that additional taxation will not be required this year. The reasons for this are twofold.

1. We have come to the conclusion that we can meet the £ 12 2/3 million, which I have indicated as the approximate charge this year of the programme of contributions outlined from our existing resources, having regard to the fact that notwithstanding the poor agricultural situation in some parts of India and the probability that our military charges will be somewhat in excess of the budget provision, our actual surplus is likely to be much larger than the £ 2½ million which we took in the budget. This is due in the main to large receipts from the gain by exchange we are making on the present exchange rates and it will be remembered that the normal exchange basis has been raised to 1s. 6d. since April which were excluded from our budget calculations for reasons stated in paragraph 56 of my speech introducing the current year's Financial Statement.

2. We desire that any additional taxation we may have to impose should be adjusted so as to fall largely on the well-to-do and specially upon those who have made large profits from circumstances arising out of the war. A substantial excess profits tax in respect of which we should be following the example of Great Britain and other parts of the Empire, stood in the forefront of our programme, but on further consideration we thought, having regard to the administrative difficulties involved in fixing a fair basis for a tax of this character and in applying it adequately with the scanty machinery at our disposal, as likewise to the desirability of giving the interests affected due opportunity for considering our proposals and putting forward any legitimate criticisms they might have to offer, that it would be very undesirable to rush through this session a taxation programme, the principal portion of which would be an excess profits tax, as I have said, to finance the burden which will fall on us this year without resort to fresh taxation and I may say that in holding this view we are in absolute accord with his Majesty's Government, who consider that it would be much more satisfactory to bring our additional taxation proposals forward next year as a part of the Budget programme. We shall, however, publish a draft Bill embodying our excess profits proposals well in advance of the Delhi Session, in order to afford the information and opportunity for criticism, which I have already mentioned as desirable. How far this tax may require to be supplemented by other methods of raising revenue and what these shall be, is a question which will have to be considered and discussed in connection with the Budget. I will only say now that the Council may rest assured that any such proposals will be framed so as to avoid placing undue burdens upon the poorer classes. It will, of course, be understood that the carrying out of this programme of further financial assistance in connection with the war will involve modification of the Parliamentary resolutions which at present govern the incidence of war charges as between England and India and it will

be necessary for his Majesty's Government to take steps to that end.

EXCESS-PROFITS TAX.

I should like to say a few words more about our contemplated Excess-Profits Tax. We considered the desirability of imposing such a tax in connection with the increased taxation of 1918-19, but rejected it in favour of a Super-Tax for the reasons stated in (paragraph 61), of my speech introducing the Financial Statement for that year. I then said, "Another method which would *prima facie* be appropriate to present conditions is the levying of a large excess profits tax on industrial and commercial profits, which have been specially enhanced by reason of the war. On full consideration, however, we have decided that this would not be advisable. In the first place as we know from the experience obtained in England, the fixing of what are normal profits and what consequently may be considered excess gains, which must vary with reference to particular trades and individual firms or companies, is a very difficult matter and it has only been found possible to apply it with a fair amount of equity at Home, though even there has been much trouble and criticism in particular cases by reason of the very efficient and elaborate income-tax machinery already existing and by the appointment of special expert boards of referees to deal with disputable cases." In India we lack both the elaborate administrative machinery and the material for impartial and authoritative boards. Secondly, an excess profits tax is obviously only a temporary measure, which cannot be continued when the war is over, whereas what we need is a more permanent source of revenue, but the present conditions are different." We are not proposing permanent taxation, but what may be called a special temporary war levy and *prima facie*, as I said in 1917, it is not desirable that the additional funds we need in connection with the prosecution of the war should be largely provided by those who have made special profits under war conditions. As regards the difficulties of adequate assessment, though these are still very considerable, they are not so great as they were in 1917, since we have lately increased the efficiency of our Income Tax machinery, through which the Excess-Profits Tax will be worked and added to the establishments. We think, therefore, after confidential consultation with Local Governments, that we ought to be able to tackle an Excess Profits Tax satisfactorily, provided we leave out individuals and concerns whose profits have been less than a given amount, which will receive further consideration, and concentrate ourselves on those who have made larger profits than this. The general method we propose to apply in respect of this latter category is to make a liberal allowance for normal expectation of profits and to obtain non-official assistance, where possible, in dealing with difficult cases. It will be necessary, as in the case of the Super-Tax to make matters more simply by levying the taxation for next year on the profits of this and second year and that is a further reason for the course we have determined on of publishing the Bill well in advance.

Further information as to methods will be found in that Bill, but I may say now that our present idea, though I must not be deemed to commit the Government to this absolutely, is that the Excess-Profits Tax should be divided at say 50 per cent. of the assessable profits after making the allowance already mentioned for normal expectations.

FATE OF RESOLUTION LEFT WITH NON-OFFICIAL.

Now, my Lord, I will not detain the Council much longer. The fate of the resolution which I move rests with the non-official members, for though officials may take part in the discussion we propose to instruct them not to vote. We have also thought it right that having regard to the necessity general terms of the resolution, I should, on behalf of the Government, explain how it is carried we propose to apply it. In this connection I may emphasise the fact that the disbursements to which these proposals apply are being or will be made in any case and that they fall primarily on Indian funds, though in the present incidence conditions the Home Government would repay the cost to the Secretary of State in London. I have already explained to the Council more than once in connection with financial arrangements how this state of things, which the war has conditioned, often puts great strain on us in India from the ways and means point of view, while the Secretary of State has large balances. The upshot of the present proposals will be not an increase of outlay in India, but the forgoing of a portion of the amounts recoverable from the Home Government, on the ground that such expenditure is so emphatically in the direct interests of India that India ought to pay. Finally as well as provisionally the scheme will not, therefore, add to our ways and means difficulties in this country, though it will reduce the Secretary of State's redundant balances. I may add that the outlay by the individual recipients will be almost entirely in India, for even in the case of Indian soldiers fighting and paid abroad, whose normal pay charges we bear, they make considerable family remittances to this country. I have also explained that though we do not consider increased taxation called for this year, it is proposed to apply it next year in connection with the Budget arrangements, that in the forefront of such taxation will be a substantial Excess Profits Tax, but—and this is fully understood by his Majesty's Government—if this resolution should fail to pass, the proposals for an additional contribution and for future additional taxation will lapse. Also the responsibility for rejecting the course, which after full consideration we have proposed, will then fall on the non-official members of this Council. But we do not believe that our Hon. friends will take that course, we are confident that they will rise to the situation, that they will feel that the prolongation of the war and the effects this may have on India, justify further assistance, that they will also feel that when India is legitimately claiming larger political freedom and a higher Imperial status, she must likewise be prepared to assume a larger share of the burdens required by the safety and interests of the Empire, with which her own

safety and welfare are so closely intertwined.

MR. SARMA'S AMENDMENT.

Sir William Meyer spoke for one hour and his speech was received with applause from the House. Mr. Sarma who followed the Finance Member, said he had listened with absorbing interest to the Finance Member's speech, but thought it was absolutely necessary to limit the obligation in the manner suggested in the following amendment, which he formally moved,—that the following words be added at the end of the resolution—

"Provided that no further taxation is imposed except in respect of excess profits derived during the war."

He explained his amendment and said that he had heard the impassioned appeal of the Finance Minister. An immense responsibility rested with them to defend the pecuniary position and economic interests of the Indian people. India occupied a peculiar position in the partnership of the Empire and he compared her position with the Colonies, whose men were fighting under their own commanders contributing their share of the cost. He urged that the relative contributions from India could not well be compared with the wealthy and self-governing partners. The principle of contribution could not be challenged, but he confessed that India unfortunately was not in a position to bear a further financial burden. In 1917-18 the Government of India and the Secretary of State in a debate on cotton duties thought the maximum limit of taxation had been reached and referred to several paragraphs of the Chelmsford-Montagu Report relating to poverty in India.

The Viceroy:—"There is one minute more for him to conclude."

Pandit Malaviya suggested suspensions of rules.

The Viceroy:—"It is impossible, but I will grant further indulgence."

Mr. Sarma after alluding to excess profits pointed other resources left, such as death duties and a further increase of the income-tax. He said there would be economic war after the war was over and there would be requirements for internal development of the country and urged that India should not be left a beggar. He thought Sir William Meyer had the same end in view as he had and urged that the acceptance of his amendment would limit the extent of the obligation. He thought to go beyond excess profits tax would be unadvisable and after all forty-five millions was nothing to Great Britain.

FINANCE MEMBER'S AMENDMENT.

Sir William Meyer said he was somewhat in agreement with the amendment, but could not accept the proposition that India should go to war with a limited liability. The amendment committed them unduly and they had already given sufficient assurance that no taxation would be undertaken which would operate unduly harshly on the poor. No Government could tie their hands down. He moved an amendment to the following effect:—

"Provided that such additional taxation should be such as not to press unduly upon the poor and that it should primarily be levied upon those who made excess profits during the war."

Mr. Sarma could not accept the amendment as it did not limit the amount and it was vague and static.

Mr. Sastri rose to move an amendment.

Mr. Jinnah:—"I rise to a point of order. Mr. Sastri has not given notice."

The Viceroy allowed the amendment.

MR. SASTRI ON NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' DILEMMA.

Mr. Sastri moved the following addition as amendment:—"And recommends that such a larger share be to the extent and under conditions and safeguards indicated in the speech of the Finance Member in moving this resolution." He said that they had put the non-official members on the horns of a cruel dilemma. If they rejected the resolution, it would have the result of casting aspersions on their loyalty, which was untrue. It was the test vote on their political capacity and asked his non-official colleagues to rise to the occasion. He emphasised the safeguards mentioned in the Finance Member's speech and a good part of the money paid would come back.

Mr. Shafi said the procedure adopted by the Finance Member was commendable. He appealed to his colleagues to accept the resolution. He asked Mr. Sarma to withdraw his motion.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTION.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

Speaking on Mr. Bannerji's reform resolution on Saturday, Mr. Jinnah said:—"No body disputes that responsible government is to be established in India by successive stages, or in other words, a progressive realisation of responsible government. That undoubtedly implies instalments and stages, but my Lord, as your Lordship said in your own speech only a few days ago, what was promised in that announcement was a substantial step. If I may quote it, my Lord, this is how your Lordship put it: 'What I wish to emphasize is this, 'Substantial steps' were promised. In my own heart I am confident that 'substantial steps' are provided in our proposals. We have not kept back something like hucksters in the market, something which we would be prepared to give as a result of pressure. Everything has been placed on the table for all men to see.'"

Now, my Lord, with the utmost deference, with the utmost respect for your Excellency's opinion, I beg to submit that a substantial step has not been given in these proposals and I shall illustrate at once. In the provincial Governments, my Lord, we have doubtless there is an advance, but what do we find? We find this, that whether we really get a substantial step in the Provincial Governments or whether we do not will depend entirely on the committee which will decide upon the transferred and the reserved subjects and eventually whether these recommendations will be accepted or not. Now, I say, my Lord, without going into details, because I have limited time, I say that there are provinces in India, to-day, that are quite competent to manage the entire provincial responsible government, but without (Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year Eve; Bank holiday. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—2nd Day: Presidency v. Hindus.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

Parsi New Year (1288); Bank holiday. Poona Races: First Meeting, 3rd Day. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—3rd Day: Presidency v. Hindus.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, 10.30 a.m. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsi v. Mahomedans (First Day). Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3.40 p.m. Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Parsi v. Mahomedans (Second Day). Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4.10 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

War Loan closes. Poona Races: First Meeting, 4th Day. Marathi Gokuldas Sports and Amusing Company, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 3.30 p.m. Catholic Library Members' Week, 4 p.m. Poona Pageant and Fete.

THURSDAY, Sept. 12.

Poona Pageant and Fete.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9.30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m. Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6.30 and 10.0. West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5.30, 7.45 and 10.15. Empire Cinema: At 6.30, 8.15 and 10 p.m. Imperial Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7.0, 8.30 and 10.30. Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7.0, 8.40 and 10.30. Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7.0, 8.40 and 10.30 (S.T.). New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street. Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7.0, 8.40 and 10.30 (S.T.). New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7.0, 8.45 and 10.30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

WITTET.—Sept. 9th, at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of G. Wittet, of a son.

DEATH.

(By Telegram.) SIR RATAN TATA.—In England at 9.25 p.m. on 5th September.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 113th G. I. P. Railway Bn. (Indian Defence Force) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this (Tuesday) evening at 6.15 p.m.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Prof. P. L. Charlier, on "Towards victory between Arras and Rheims," at 6.15 p.m., to-day.

MARWARI SAMMELAN.

The Marwari Sammelan and the Marwari Hindi Library were closed on 9th September 1918, in respect to the memory of the late Sir Ratan Tata.

UTSAV MANDAP.

Under the auspices of the above Mandap, an account of Ganapati Festival, Pandit Yeshwanthra Brahmanalkar will deliver Nirtan at Goregaonker Chawl, Girgaon to-night at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury who are summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 12th September, 1918, at 10.30 a.m. instead of on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

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(Continued on page 8.)

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"A PARENT".—We cannot accept anonymous contributions which are not accompanied by the writer's name and address in proof of bona fides.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Tuesday, 10th September, 1918.

THE REFORMS.

So far as one is able to judge from the miserly report sent out by the Associated Press of the proceedings in the Imperial Council during the last days of last week, the discussion that took place on Mr. Banerjee's resolution regarding the reforms proposed by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford was not helpful, in so far as it was representative of public opinion throughout the country. Mr. Banerjee's resolution was a somewhat modified expression of the attitude of the Seceders. We thank you deeply for this gracious gift, but not being exactly what we want, let us have a look at its mouth and see if it can be brought up to our requirements. That is not the public attitude however, and it is one of the misfortunes that we have to suffer under the Minto-Morley reforms that the non-official members of Council are selected in such a fashion that they are sometimes quite out of touch with the feeling of the country on momentous questions. If Bengal, for instance, had to choose between Mr. Banerjee and Mr. C. R. Das or Mr. Chuckerbutty, on the issue of the former's attitude towards the reform proposals and the Congress resolution, and the vote were taken on a direct franchise, everyone knows that Mr. Banerjee would be overwhelmed. Nor would Sir Dinshaw Wacha, under similar circumstances, with all the influence and weight of his personality, be able to maintain at a popular election the new-found policy of conservatism and caution which he preaches from his place in the Imperial Council. But there it is. It will now go to the four corners of the earth that the non-official members of the Imperial Council have recognised the reform proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford as a "definite advance towards progressive realisation of responsible Government in India," and that will be eagerly translated into acceptance by the interested parties. Already we have the "Pioneer" announcing that "the alleged 'verdict of the Indian people' looks very foolish after Saturday's vote" and that "the ablest non-official Indians"—non-official Indians are able or incompetent according to whether they support or oppose official proposals!—gave their support to the reforms." This is the sort of camouflage that Indian leaders will have to concentrate on exposing during the coming months. It is the new tactics—audaciously to misrepresent the real public view and set up the notion that the country is quite content and prepared to accept the proposals in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Thus we have the Bombay correspondent of a Calcutta

journal asserting that "moderate tactics" at the Congress triumphed and that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, "subject to various 'face-saving' suggestions," is approved." This is sheer dishonesty, but heaven and earth will be moved to create an impression in England, by these methods, that India has accepted the reforms and that details are of no great importance. It behoves those members of the Imperial Council, who allowed Mr. Banerjee's misleading resolution to pass without recording their votes against it, to see that their views prevail in the Committee of all the non-official members that is to make recommendations to the Viceroy. If they play their part properly and well, the Committee ought to produce a report on all fours with the recommendations contained in the Congress resolution, a combination which Mr. Montagu cannot afford to ignore. Added to this, it is essential that the Government be pressed to allow a Congress deputation to proceed to England at the earliest possible moment, to place before the British public the real bearings of the matter and convince them that the proposed modifications are essential if India is to be satisfied for the time being.

We find increasing difficulty in appreciating the attitude of the Viceroy towards the Indian public in this matter. Mr. Montagu has stated his position clearly. The proposals are not final; they are on the table for criticism and improvement, where needed. They are to be sifted and tested and the public are invited to help in giving them their final shape. That is as it should be unless every vestige of self-determination is to be abandoned. But Lord Chelmsford takes up a hard and fast attitude that cannot be justified, even on his own formula, that everybody who does not accept his view that the August declaration is binding, is out of court. The proposals, he declares, go up to the utmost limit of what is permitted by the August announcement, and cannot be carried further. Now we are not, and have no intention of agreeing to be, bound by the limitations of the phraseology of the August declaration; we made our position clear as to that from the beginning and so, for that matter, did the Congress. But suppose we were bound by it, as Lord Chelmsford would have it. How can he say that he and Mr. Montagu have carried their proposals "right up to the line beyond which our principles forbid us to go,"—assuming that their principles are those of the August announcement? The assertion, on Lord Chelmsford's part, of the meaning of the announcement by which he insists on being guided and limited. The announcement said that his Majesty's Government "have decided that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible" in the direction of the "progressive realisation of responsible Government." There is no term or finality comprised in this phraseology. Substantial steps and progressive realisation are not terms that can be measured by a two-foot rule. And how Lord Chelmsford can claim to have discovered their limit passes our comprehension. On the other hand, in one respect he and Mr. Montagu, so far from reaching the limit of the end, have not even approached the beginning and have taken no substantial step at all. The announcement did not say "substantial steps" shall be taken in the provinces, but the Government of India must remain unimpaired. It did not lay down for the guidance of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford that they were to "begin with the fundamental proposition that the capacity of the Government of India to obtain its will in all essential matters must be unimpaired," or to "seek deliberately" "to depart from popular methods of legislation." It laid down that substantial steps should be taken, in the "progressive realisation of responsible Government in India," which means the Government of India as well as the Governments in the provinces. The formula, which Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford have taken as a basis for their proposals in the Government of India, preclude the very possibility of the taking of substantial steps.

We have laid stress upon this, because we are really alarmed, not so much by the limitations of the terms of the August announcement, which if they deny self-determination, are open, as a matter of fact, to generous extension, but by the limitations of Lord Chelmsford. We recognise his honest anxiety to deal justly with his mandate. But we ask him to reconsider whether he has not misconceived its terms. We have assumed, as we said, that when he says "our principles," he means the principles of his Majesty's Government as defined in the August announcement. If he means that he and Mr. Montagu have some principles of their own beyond which they have forbidden themselves to go, that is another matter. But we cannot suppose that he means this, for

Lord Chelmsford's whole attitude is bound up in his loyal adherence to the mandate contained in the August declaration. We put it to his Excellency, therefore, whether that mandate can possibly allow him to deny, as a fundamental proposition, that there is to be no impairment of the authority of the Government of India, as it now stands, by the popular will, if "substantial steps in the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India" are to be taken "as soon as possible." And we ask him, what is there in the principles of the August announcement which prevent him from listening to suggestions for the expansion of the proposals of himself and Mr. Montagu, along the lines they have thought fit to lay down? Lord Chelmsford has been in India long enough to judge public opinion without the aid of the "Pioneer" or his entourage. And we believe that he is anxious to satisfy public opinion within the terms of his mandate; if he were not, the outlook would be very gloomy. We do not believe that he is so short-sighted as not to realise that the Congress and the League represent overwhelmingly the greatest weight of public opinion in the country. Would it not be well, therefore, for the Viceroy to reconsider the uncompromising position taken up in his speech to the Council and put himself in line with Mr. Montagu's more open attitude?

SIR RATAN TATA.

The news of the death of Sir Ratan Tata may well sadden many, besides the small community of which he was a very distinguished member. Sir Ratan was a benevolent and enlightened merchant prince whose outstanding characteristic was a broad catholicism. Some of his great projects may be deemed visionary by those whose only measure of an enterprise is the percentage it is calculated to yield. On the contrary, he did not desist from a benevolent undertaking merely because it would not pay. It was enough for him if it consisted with the advancement of Indians. There is still much misunderstanding regarding his gift to the Archaeological Department. The simple fact is, that in his official capacity Dr. Spooner of the Department felt considerably handicapped because of want of funds. He must have more money or discontinue his explorations. He went about his research without bias or prepossession. He discovered, or thought he did, the ruins of a palace in the Achaemenian style of ancient Persia and, as befitted a scholar, propounded a hypothesis of an ancient Parsi epoch in Indian history. Had the materials pointed to an imitation of Indian art by Persia, nothing would have stood in the archaeologist's way in announcing it. And Sir Ratan, as a broad-minded patriotic Indian, would not have rejoiced the less. Neither his purse nor Dr. Spooner's trained spade worked for a pre-conceived theory. Both aimed at unearthing the buried treasures of India. It is a matter of regret that in consequence of the Spooner theory much unpatriotic and sordid criticism was levelled at the Archaeological Department. It remains to be seen if any of the detractors procure the wherewithal for the explorations that remain incomplete. Unassuming to a fault, Sir Ratan's nature inclined towards quiet domestic virtues. He lived and felt as an Indian but he did not discourage the vision of the linking of the burst chain between India and Persia. Had he been spared in health we should have seen in a few years the old highways of Mesopotamia dotted with branches of his concern. So assured was he of the moral advantages of commercial intercourse that he expressed to a friend his hope of establishing agencies through Basra, Baghdad, Kasr Shirin, Khanikri, right down to Teheran, in his private capacity, if his partners and their financial advisers did not concur in the scheme. If Sir Ratan was not a great man it was because he was the son of a greater. Without exhausting the amount given for public purposes by Sir Ratan Tata, but referring only to those gifts which were not inspired by the fact that the object of his patronage was a co-religionist, we may mention his gift of a lakh and a half to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund; of one lakh to the Salvation Army; Rs. 25,000 for the Transvaal Indians' struggle; Ahmedabad flood Rs. 17,000; and Gujarat famine Rs. 10,000. There were many miscellaneous donations, to the victims of the Turko-Balkan War and of the Punjab earthquake, to the National Congress, the Social Service League and numerous other public institutions.

Of total and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willington attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirtree, on Sunday morning. Major-General Sir George MacMunn has arrived at Government House.

Notes of the Day.

The Mad Phase.

The arrest of the British colony in Petrograd and the sack of the headquarters of the French Military Mission in Moscow show that Russia is still in the full current of Bolshevik excesses. Crimes of this kind are so amazingly purposeless that we are not able to foresee their results. Instances of mob fury are intelligible, but these are the acts of a Government, which, however anarchic in its internal conduct, has to be in dread of powers which are not so far, in conflict directly with itself. The only act of the Allies which can be related in any way to the present Bolshevik outburst, is the recognition of the Czechoslovaks as a separate nation. The individuality of other nations, however, is a plank in the programme of the Russian revolution which should be no offence to its pretentious declarations. We can only hope that the British population will be safe from further outrages. The arrest of Litvinoff as a hostage in London should serve to remind the Bolsheviks that they are at a game at which two can play.

Bande Mataram!

"The Statesman" is very angry with Mr. Hasan Imam for ending his speech with the salute of "Bande Mataram," which it calls, in inexcusable ignorance, "invocation to the Hindu goddess." We should have thought that "The Statesman" was by this time pretty familiar with "Bande Mataram." The paper lashes itself into uncontrolled fury and bursts forth, "Whom does this Mahomedan stand for?" It is easy to answer it, but we prefer that the "Bengalee" should do it:

"Is it not downright impertinence on the part of this Anglo-Indian paper to make this query in respect of one who has been acclaimed by the united suffrages of his countrymen to the highest honour in their gift, the presidency of the non-official Parliament of the nation? Really we are amazed at the length to which these Anglo-Indian journals allow themselves to proceed—impugning the representative capacity of the President of the Congress."

We are glad to see that the old fire is not yet quenched and that the "Bengalee" can be trusted to defend "Bande Mataram" with all the force it can command. May we remind our contemporary, however, that the "Statesman" alone is not to blame for its impertinence. The paper became so presumptuous apparently under the impression that the "Bengalee" would be pleased at its attack on the Special Congress.

The Old Trick.

Enemies of Indian reform have a favourite device by which whilst reporting a fact, they promulgate an untruth. The secret of the art lies in tearing words and sentences out of their context and leaving the broken passages and ambiguous terms to be adversely interpreted by readers. On June 12 the Madras correspondent of the London "Times" sent a report of happenings in India which abounds in insidious suggestions. Here is a passage which in its naked isolation is liable, and possibly designed, to convey damaging inferences about the object of agitation in India.

Home Rulers in their appeal to recruits invariably accompany it by the remark that the response cannot be hearty unless Home Rule is given now, but recruits are urged nevertheless to come forward because armed India, in the Benares phrase, will be able to "take Home Rule" if it is not given it.

The "Besantine phrase" has not the meaning, when read in its context, which is attributed to the quotation we reproduce. Mrs. Besant on the other hand appealed to young men to realise that the capacity for home-defence was one of the prerequisites of independence. It is an idea which Mr. Gandhi strongly advocates. The suggestion of armed violence and insurrection is false and malicious.

Sir William Vincent on the Reforms.

The Viceroy said that the August declaration was binding, at least on himself, and that those who questioned it should appeal to Parliament. But Sir William Vincent speaking "for himself and Government" assured that it was binding on all. Sir William is arrogating to himself a position which is quite untenable. If anybody can speak on behalf of Government on such an important topic, it is the Viceroy and not Sir William Vincent. Later on when he proceeded to say that the changes proposed were the maximum beyond which the public opinion of Great Britain would not go, he was sharply questioned by the vigilant Mr. Shastri to state whether it was his opinion or Government's opinion and Sir William had to admit that it was his own. Later on he gave out that he signed the report on the understanding that there were to be no changes in the Government of India. Probably this was

also his own understanding. Whatever exaggerated value Sir William may attach to his opinions and understanding, the world at large will rate them at their proper value and estimate them accordingly. It will not do to repeat parrot-like the words of the declaration of 20th August. The spirit is more important than the words, says even the "Social Reformer." When such a staunch Seceders, who thought of communal representation even before the October gathering was thought of, says so, we may take it safely that the whole world is tired of it.

Mr. Banerjee on his Defence.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, who are informed by the Associated Press, entered into a lengthy explanation as to why the Seceders left the Congress. They wanted to save the scheme which it was the intention of some—an unknown quantity,—to wreck. We have heard of these saviours too often and Mr. Banerjee might well have spared us the indication, at least in the Imperial Council chamber. That his gushing resolution was passed by the Council only shows that it is entirely out of touch with real and general public opinion. It would be better, however, to await what the committee will say on the scheme. It is instructive to note that Mr. Ironside and Mr. Hogg refused to co-operate in any way with the committee. We are sorry, if for nothing else, at least because our morning contemporary's elaborate boasting up of the Christiana reserves has proved such a dismal failure. We should like to see also Mr. Ironside's insistence on the claims of European commerce and Sir William's gratifying assurance that neither the Government of India nor the authors of the scheme ever contemplated the sacrifice of the interests of European commerce.

Declaration of Rights.

Our contemporary, the "I. S. R." is not pleased with the wording of the Congress resolution on the declaration of rights. It is not clear to it why Parliament should embody it in its statute. A study of English charters will give it an idea of the necessity of the declaration of rights. Such a declaration is doubly necessary when the Government of India, which will be entirely uncontrolled so far as "P. O. G. G." is concerned. It is useful not only against the Government of India as at present constituted but against any future Government that will be evolved out of the present one. The "Social Reformer" does not seem to know its own mind. It admits that during recent years there has been an increasing tendency in India for Government legislation to ignore the elementary rights of British subjects. Further on it states that there has been undoubtedly a tendency to rely on measures of repression. It comforts itself with the idea that the Defence of India Act is a war measure and that a similar measure is in force in Great Britain. Is it in blaspheinous ignorance of the effort of the Rowlett committee and the imminent danger of war measures being enacted peremptorily for our benefit?

The Press Act.

We have not forgotten that some of our own members supported Government in passing the Press Act. But that does not endorse the repressive measure with any extra value. The consent was given quite reluctantly by some members under assurances that it would not be lightly used and under the impression that there was the right of appeal. In fact Lord Morley says that it was the right of appeal that induced him to consent to this measure. What has become of the right of the appeal? It has proved quite illusory and the Calcutta High Court said that there was nothing in the world that could not be brought under the Act. "The existence of conspiracies in some parts of the country" justifies in the eyes of the "Social Reformer," the charge that "the Congress den and was to some extent premature." It is exactly at this time that the declaration of rights is necessary in order that the innocent may not suffer.

Madras and Bombay.

It is pleasing to turn to a topic wherein we cordially agree with the "Social Reformer." It quotes from the Viceroy's speech at Indore a pertinent para on the necessity of concentrating our attention on the training of the teacher. But it finds it impossible to reconcile the remarks of the Viceroy with the recent appointment of the temporary Principal of the Secondary Teachers' College. In Madras things seem to be managed better. Government there do not seem to believe that the European woman should shoulder the white man's burden when the man is not available. The principalship of the Teachers' College in Madras fell vacant which was filled by the appointment of the Indian Vice-Principal, Rao Sahab T. V. Sivakumar Shastri. Is Madras going to confer its old title of "brightest" on Bombay?

Not the Defence Act.

A correspondent writes as follows in the "Gujarati Punch":—

Will the Gujarat College authorities be kind enough to state why the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th September (date Edition) was not to be found in the College Reading Room when its contemporary—the "Times of India"—was to be found there? Is it justice to suppress a paper of a certain day when it publishes healthy criticism? And as far as I have heard there was an article in the "Chronicle" of the 6th instant on "Winning the war," which criticised Mr. Robertson's actions re the Sydneyham bust in the Gujarat College.

The Gujarat College authorities are not likely to offer any explanation of the phenomenon; but the public have no difficulty in surmising its causes. There are gas masks and respirators in the hands of some of our principals, who effect results which some of our rulers develop by other means in the interests of "public safety."

ENEMY PREPARES TO MAKE A STAND.

CHEMIN-DE-DAMES THREATENED.

CENTRE OF HINDENBURG LINE REACHED.

To-day's news leaves no doubt that the German command has finally decided to turn upon the pursuers or at least to settle down on what remains of the Hindenburg line and challenge the Allies to eject them.

Between the Oise and the Ailette, the centre of the Hindenburg line has been reached. As the result of the capture of the plateau and Fort Conde-sur-Aisne the Allies will soon threaten from the south of Chemin-de-Dames which is already threatened at its western extremity by Laffaux.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

PARIS.—On almost the whole battlefield the enemy artillery is thundering as it has not done for a long time, indicating that the Germans are preparing to make a stand. General Mangin's advance to the approaches of Servais threatens to cut the St. Gobain-La Fere road.

Then enemy is feverishly reinforcing his defences before Laon and preparing for a prolonged halt in the vast subterranean cavities of Monampteuil plateau. The whole country north of the Ailette and environs of the railway from Soissons to Laon and north of Craonne are bristling with guns and howitzers.

GERMAN STAND.

PITCHED BATTLE ON UNPRECEDENTED SCALE LIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

To-day's news leaves no doubt that the German command has finally decided to turn upon the pursuers or at least to settle down on what remains of the Hindenburg line and challenge the Allies to eject them. The armies are now in position for a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale. German strategy seems to be identical with that which they followed after their retreat from the Marne in 1914, but French experts are of opinion that increased Allied resources and the fact that Marshal Foch still retains the initiative and has already breached the line twice.

THREAT TO CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

Owing to the latest progress the Allies have come to an almost immediate contact with the Crozat canal in its whole length between the Somme and the Oise. Between the Oise and the Ailette the centre of the Hindenburg line has been reached at the outskirts of the Saint Gobain wooded hills. As the result of the capture of the plateau and Fort Conde-sur-Aisne the Allies will soon threaten from the south Chemin-de-Dames which is already threatened at its western extremity by Laffaux.

FRENCH SUCCESSES NORTH AND SOUTH OF OISE.

MEUNESSES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8, 2-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A French communiqué says, north of the Oise we captured Meunesses and reached the banks of the St. Quentin canal. South of the Oise we progressed to the outskirts of Servais. In the region of Laffaux north of Celles-sur-Aisne, we maintained our positions in spite of counter-attacks.

FURTHER BRITISH SUCCESSES

VILLEVEQUE AND ST. EMILIE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8, 12-55 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A British communiqué says, by nightfall yesterday we had taken Villeveque and St. Emilie and had gained possession of the greater part of the Havrincourt wood.

There was local fighting yesterday evening and night eastward of Hermies and in the sector west of Armentieres without

CROSSING OF THE AILETTE.

EPIC OF FRENCH HEROISM.

GERMANS FIGHT TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

Reuter's special correspondent at French Headquarters wiring yesterday says: The hardest fighting by French troops during the past week has been on the part of General Mangin's army among the hills and woods near the Hindenburg line. The Germans had unquestionably decided to make a prepared stand in the region of Quincy-Basse and Pont St. Mar, where they had the advantage of views.

The French after a memorable struggle crossed the Canal. The Ailette at Coucy-le-Ville canal is 18 yards wide and seven feet deep. The Boche with scores of machine-guns lined the east-bank to the water-edge. French Engineers actually bridged the canal under showers of grenades and murderous pointblank machine-gun fire, after which the Engineers were the first across to get to grips with the machine-gunners.

GERMANS FIGHT TO DEATH.

Across the water lay woods in which the Germans were stalled with machine-guns behind every tree. The oldest veterans emphasise that the fighting here and the volume of fire surpassed everything in the whole campaign. The enemy machine-guns literally fought to death. Five days of this continued unrelentingly and a single Gascon division advancing foot by foot no more than a hundred yards daily engaged five German divisions. On the sixth day, with the help of artillery the French won through to Hindenburg positions, freeing Coucy-le-Chateau, which is looking to-day like a stone-quarry.

ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST BATTLE OF MARNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

PARIS.—The anniversary of the first battle of the Marne was celebrated impressively on the battlefield itself. The Allies, including Dominions' representatives, participating.

GERMANY REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 9.

A wireless German official message says:—Everywhere on the battlefield there is in our new positions. South of the Peronne-Cambrai road the enemy attempted to approach them. Our rear-guards yielded fighting to a numerically superior enemy. South of the Ailette the enemy reached our line east of Vauxaillon.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL LT TABRIZ.

TURKEY'S ASSURANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 9.

NEW YORK.—The Swedish Government has informed the State department that Turkey has instructed her forces to evacuate the American hospital at Tabriz immediately if it is occupied. The Turkish Commander has also been instructed not to molest Americans.

ENEMY OFFERING INCREASED RESISTANCE.

SHARP FIGHTING AT NUMBER OF POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8, 10-50 p.m.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

A British communiqué says:—In the southern portion of the battlefield we have now entered the area of our defensive systems constructed before the German March offensive. The enemy is offering increased resistance among these prepared defences and sharp fighting occurred to-day at a number of points. We gained ground in the direction of Wermant Heshcourt and Epely and repulsed local attacks south-west of Ploegsteert and east of Wulverghem. The British have taken 19,000 prisoners since the beginning of September.

Clouds and rainstorms hindered our airwork yesterday. We destroyed eight hostile machines. Three British machines are missing. We dropped thirteen tons of bombs. All our night-bombers returned.

STABILISATION OF COTTON PRICES IN AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

NEW YORK.—The Cotton Market was almost demoralised by the announcement that the War Industries Board had planned stabilisation of the cotton prices. The extreme losses of 222 to 235 points were registered under tremendous selling, then there was a recovery of 100 points on buying by the foreign trade, especially the Japanese.

PEACE TO COME BEFORE WINTER.

GRAND VIZIER INTERVIEWED.

"NOTHING TO BE GOT FROM WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

AMSTERDAM.—The Grand Vizier Talat Pasha interviewed by a representative of an Austrian newspaper said there was nothing more to be got from the war. Its continuance was manifestly useless. The peace would come before the winter.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON ITALIAN FRONT.

EIGHT AIRCRAFT DESTROYED SINCE AUGUST 25.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A British-Italian communiqué says, since August 25th we have destroyed eight enemy aircraft. One British machine is missing.

OUR AERIAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

HOSTILE MACHINES DROVE DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 8.

Aviation.—We brought down eleven enemy machines and drove down twelve out of control. Five British are missing. We dropped thirty-two tons of bombs during the day and night, heavily attacking railway connections at Armentieres, Lille Douai Denain, Cambrai and St. Quentin. All our nightfighters returned.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S WARNING AGAINST PACIFICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., Sept. 9.

Cardinal Bourne, dedicating a war shrine at Kensington, emphatically warned the people against pacificism. "Be not misled by some pernicious things occasionally said and written about peace. Don't be carried away by formulae such as 'no indemnities', 'no annexations', because justice may demand indemnities and annexations. Peace without justice would be a peace which would not last and which would not be worth having."

PROJECTED GOLD NOTE ISSUE

ALLIED LEGATION'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

PEKING.—The Allied Legations have protested against the projected gold and note issue on the ground that it violates the Currency Loan Agreement of 1911.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says, there was no change in the tone or price during the week. The Shanghai exchange was officially quoted at five shillings.

BOMBAY LADIES' DAY

Lady Aitken, Chairman of the Committee of the Ladies' War Loan Day in Bombay, desires to thank the following, who so kindly helped to make Ladies' Day such a great success.

Members of the Committee, for their three weeks' continuous efforts:—Mrs. Dehadas, Mrs. De Monte, Mrs. Desai, Dilshad Begum, Mrs. Hyde, Lady Jejeebhoy, Lady Jugchandas, Mesdames Corasjee Jehangir Kid, Rahimtoola Currimbhoy, A. J. Raymond, Setalvad, Shelina Strangman and Lady Vithaldas Thackersey. For decorating the Hall and making arrangements for the Purdah Ladies:—Mr. Black, R.I.M., Rao Sahab Y. H. Desai, Mr. J. E. Needham, Col. Reed, R.A.M.C., and Capt. Wilson, R.I.M.

Mr. Riddell, Mr. Dibbs, Mr. Fraser and the staff of the Bank of Bombay, who so ably coped with the loan applications. Miss Strangman, Taj Begum and Mrs. Dale for assisting ladies to fill in their applications and particularly the Purdah Ladies.

General St. John and the officers of the Embarkation Staff, for collecting subscriptions by means of the Tank.

The Press for all the assistance they gave. Last, and certainly not least, all those who subscribed.

A correspondent writes appreciatively of good work that is being done in the Bilaspur State (Simla District) which enrolled 27 recruits in August of whom six went to the Lahore Battery, eight to 57th Regiment and seven to 41st Dogras. The total number of recruits supplied by Bilaspur State since the beginning of the war is now over 800. The Raja Sahib has also invested two lakhs in the War Loan. The Executive Council of the State has been dissolved. Mian Hardyal Singh, one of its three members, becoming Prime Minister, while other two have received other posts.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

BATSMEN'S FAILURE.

RANA AND HEATH IN SPLENDID FORM.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings	116
2nd Innings (for 3 wickets)	60
HINDUS.	
1st Innings	85

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 9.

The great Quadrangular Cricket Contest of 1918 commenced here to-day when the Presidency met the Hindus in the first match of the tournament. The start, which was made at 11/45 a.m. in fine weather, was witnessed by large crowds, which increased as the game progressed. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrived in the afternoon and watched the game with keen interest. The Presidency winning the toss naturally elected to bat on a fast and true wicket, but they were all disposed for 119 runs. The Hindus then going in to bat made a yet poorer show, being all out for a paltry 68. The Presidency then entered upon their second venture with a lead of 51 runs and they had made 60 runs for 3 wickets in the second innings, when the play ceased for the day at 6 p.m. To-day's game provided some of the most sensational cricket ever seen in the history of these tournaments. The wicket was in perfect condition, quite fast and easy and so when the bell went at 11/45 the crowds expected to see some tall scoring, especially as the two contending elevens were admittedly strong batting sides, but the spectators were soon doomed to see the poorest batting performance that has ever been witnessed on the Poona ground. Two strong batting sides were dismissed for an aggregate total of only 187 on a wicket, which it would be no exaggeration to call a batsmen's paradise. The ball no doubt occasionally shot and sometimes came very low down, but this happened at very long intervals and the wicket was on the whole a perfect batsmen's wicket. The Presidency total of 119 and the Hindu total of 68 are of course, not the lowest totals in the history of representative cricket in the Western Presidency. For some years ago the Parsis disposed of Presidency for 24 and 31 and in recent years the Presidency dismissed the Mahomedans for about 30. But it is doubtful if those marvels were performed on the kind of fast and easy wicket that obtained to-day and there was no excuse for the sorry figure cut both by the Presidency and the Hindu batsmen to-day.

Rana for the Hindus and Heath for the Presidency bowled in splendid form and the ball occasionally came very low, but that only partly extended to the batsmen's failure. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine the real course of to-day's batting failure. Funk may have played some part in the sorry drama enacted on Poona's historic cricket ground to-day, but the batting failure of the Presidency and Hindu batsmen must principally be set down to the superb bowling of Rana and Heath. Rana's 6 wickets for 56 and Heath's 5 for 33 are performances which will rank among the very best bowling feats recorded in the history of these tournaments. Their partners are invested with special merit in that they were achieved on perfect batsmen's wicket which gave the bowlers no assistance and their figures do not give an adequate idea of the greatness of their efforts. Both these bowlers bowled with splendid precision and broke in a lot, the former from off and the latter from leg. Rana especially sent down some deliveries which were well nigh unplayable and the balls with which he beat Drayson and Tarrant would have beat most batsmen in the world. Rait's 83, Tarrant's and Cooper's 78 each and Capt. Laverton's 17 for the Presidency and Deodhar's 14 not out for Hindus in the First Innings and Major Weigall's 19 not out and Captain Weigall's 16 not out in the Presidencies. Second Innings were the only redeeming features of to-day's batting failure. Rait Kerr played, perhaps, the best innings of the day on either side and he was unfortunately caught when making a justifiable attempt to force matters in the concluding stages of the Presidency innings. Tarrant's 18 was contributed in his usual careful style, while Captain Laverton and Cooper gave a most delightful exhibition of vigorous driving. The Presidency's skipper was out to a catch by Rait, who converted what looked like going to be a boundary stroke into a magnificent catch. Deodhar's 14 not out was also a meritorious performance and the Hindu batsman deserves great credit, for the baited under most disheartening circumstances, with his colleagues falling in quick succession at the other end. Major Weigall and Captain Weigall did very useful service for their side in the second innings. Playing splendid cricket they added 42 after the fall

of the third wicket and remained unconquered at the end of the day's play.

THE PLAY.

PRESIDENCY'S FIRST INNINGS.

The first match of this year's Quadrangular Cricket tournament commenced to-day when the Presidency met the Hindus. The latter were seriously handicapped by the absence of Joshi, their foremost bowler, who has not yet recovered from the effects of his recent illness and was consequently unable to play to-day. This was the only change in the Hindu team, originally selected and there was no change in the Presidency team. R. Kothare filled Joshi's place.

The Presidency won the toss, a lucky thing in view of the fact that the wicket was fast and easy and tall scoring was expected. Play commenced at 11-45. Major Weigall of Bombay and Mr. Garnett of Bombay opening the Presidency innings, the Hindu attack being delivered by Rana and Naidu.

A DISASTROUS START.

Major Weigall opened the Presidency account by getting one off Rana and in the next over driving Naidu for a single. The Presidency then met with their first reverse, Naidu scattering Garnett's wickets with a well-placed delivery. (21-10). Major Drayson partnered Major Weigall and prettily put Rana to leg for 2, Weigall responding a little later by finely driving Rana for 4 and sending up 10. A few singles and two followed and then Rana beat Major Weigall with a fine delivery which broke in considerably from leg. (16-2-11). Tarrant now stepped into the breach and made a magnificent drive to the eastern boundary, telegraphing 20. The great erstwhile Middlesex professional continued to score in brilliant fashion beautifully cutting Rana for 4. Nine runs later a disaster befell the Presidency. Rana with a beautiful delivery sending back Drayson, one of the Presidency's finest bats. (29-3-7). The dismissal of three great batsmen like Weigall, Garnett and Drayson for a paltry 29, was a disastrous start for the Presidency. Captain Weigall of Karachi joined Tarrant, who continued to meet the Hindu attack with great confidence making some very pretty strokes. 30 appeared on the board and a piece of smart fielding by Deodhar was loudly applauded. 40 followed pretty quickly and then the Presidency met with the greatest disaster, that could possibly befall them, Rana getting past Tarrant's defence. (44-4-18). Captain Laverton, the Presidency Skipper, joined Weigall and beautifully put Rana to leg for 4, but shortly after Rana who was howling in excellent form, scattered Weigall's wickets. (49-5-3). Captain Pank joined Captain Laverton, half century appearing as result of 70 minutes' play. Some singles came in and then Captain Pank enlisted matters a bit by putting Rana to leg for 3. Shivram relieved Naidu at the Council end and a few minutes later the telegraph board showed 60. Kothare replacing Rana at the Gymkhana and Captain Laverton drove the new bowler for 1 and then Captain Pank was dismissed getting himself "yorked" to Kothare. (61-6-7). Captain Cooper now partnered Laverton and opened in merry fashion sending a full toss from Shivram for 4. Captain Laverton responded with a magnificent boundary drive off Kothare in the next over and signalling 70. Captain Laverton was playing brilliant cricket hitting all round the wicket and especially driving superbly. He again made a splendid drive but was beautifully held by Pank at extra cover the Hindu skipper bringing off a most remarkable catch. (73-7-17). Captain Rait-Kerr was the next man in. The Hindu skipper now effected double change in bowling, Rana replacing Kothare and Naidu relieving Shivram. The Presidency had made 79 for 7 wickets when play adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

A MAGNIFICENT CATCH.

On resumption after lunch Captain Cooper sent up 80 by getting a single off Rana, Captain Rait Kerr hitting the same bowler to the eastern boundary. Captain Cooper too opened his shoulders splendidly driving Naidu for 4 and 30 was quickly telegraphed. Captain Rait Kerr responded with a four off Naidu and a little later the board displayed on the board amid cheering. Captain Cooper then met with a piece of luck. He splendidly hit Naidu and every body expected a boundary to result, but Shivram in the long field brought off a magnificent catch, the fielder's great feat being loudly cheered. (100-8-18). Heath joined Captain Rait Kerr, 110 was signalled and Captain Rait Kerr prettily put Rana to leg for 4. But shortly after

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S ADDITIONAL HELP TO HOME GOVT.

Continued from page 5.

going into reasons what we say is this, that as you are trying an experiment, as you say that we are going through transitional stages, I am prepared while not agreeing with the reasons given in the report, but as a matter of compromise, as a matter of give and take, to say that there are some provinces where all subjects should be transferred except police and justice and they are quite competent, I make bold to say, to manage them.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Continuing, he said, "So far as the Government of India is concerned you leave the Government of India in this position. That we the elected members in the Government of India shall have nothing else but opportunities of influencing the government." Now, my Lord, we have been influencing the Government since 1892, we have been influencing the Government since 1909 (the date of the Minto-Morley reforms) and you are leaving us in practically the same position and at the same stage as we have been in ever since 1892. What difference is there? Of course, I shall be told that we have an elected majority, I shall be told that, so far as a private member's bill is concerned, we can carry it through the Assembly and take it to the State Council and in case of differences of opinion between the chambers, it will be settled by means of a joint session. Here again the Governor-General in Council will have the power to certify and that means that the certificate will permit against the will of the representatives. Now, my Lord, this is the very thing you deprecate in your report, viz., that which you call the bane of the Minto-Morley reforms.

IRRESPONSIBLE CRITICS.

And what is that bane? It is that you leave the elected members in the position of irresponsible critics. How are you changing that position by this scheme? Of course, they will remain irresponsible critics under this constitution because by the certificate of the Governor-General in Council you can do as you please, you can carry any measure that you desire notwithstanding the unanimous opposition of the Assembly or the elected members in the Council of State. Is that so or is that not so? That is so. Do we not remain in the same position of irresponsible critics? You will find under your scheme that a Government bill can be run through on a certificate. You will also find that on a certificate even a private member's bill can be thrown out or altered as the Government wish. But, over and above that, you have got the veto as far as a private member's bill is concerned. Now, my Lord, may I know why the Government of India is to remain so sacred and not to be touched? Is there no department in the Government of India which could be brought under the control of the vote of the legislature and why not? Why, I ask, should there not be simultaneous advance? I am prepared, my Lord, to concede this proposition for the present that the Government of India are certainly responsible for the peace, order and safety of the country. I am prepared to concede that they should keep under their own control those departments which are essential for the carrying on of the primary functions of the Government; but, my Lord, is there no department in the Government of India which ought to be brought under the control of the vote of the legislature? My Lord, in the first instance, my submission is that barring the reserved subjects in which I include the peace, tranquillity and safety of the country, other departments should be left to the vote of the legislature.

I am prepared to accept and so accept the bicameral system which is laid down in the report and I hope that the day may come, as the distinguished authors of the report themselves say, when it will become the real revision chamber. I have no doubt, my Lord, that 'responsible government' in this country is bound to come, it must come. It is only a question of time at present. The difference between you and us is a question of speed. There is no other question. We say that your proposals do not go far enough. You want to proceed slowly, we want to go faster.

REVISING CHAMBER.

But I say, my Lord, whenever that day does come it can only be a federation of India and in a country so vast with such a population as we have, I firmly believe that it will be necessary to have a revising chamber. Now what will happen, my Lord, if my suggestions are accepted? Shortly put, in the case of the reserved subjects you will have complete administrative control and with regard to affirmative legislation you can run through any measure, whereas transferred subjects will come under the vote of the legislature. Remember you have the Council of State. If there is a difference of opinion between the two houses, you have at once a joint session. My Lord, I have carefully worked out the figures and have taken a little trouble to think over the problem. What will be the position? Will the position be so rash, so irresponsible, if you leave certain departments to the vote of the legislature? Certainly not. Because, to begin with, you have out of the 100 members in the Assembly sixty-seven elected and you have twenty-one in the State Council. In the joint sessions there will be a majority of twenty-six elected members and without meaning any offence to anybody, even among the elected members' sometimes, my Lord, there are differences of opinion and out of those twenty-six I deduct fourteen as representing special interests. I don't count the European members. Therefore, in the joint sessions you will have a majority really of twelve elected members. If those twelve members, my Lord, cannot be won over by the Government of India with regard to the Department which touches the primary functions of the Government, viz., the peace, tranquillity and safety of the country and reserved subjects such as army, navy, foreign policy and ruling princes, and if the State decides against the Government, then, I say, my Lord, that it should be so

and the will of the legislature should prevail over the Executive.

H. E. the President.—The hon. member has exceeded his time-limit.
Mr. Jinnah.—My Lord, I have nothing more to say except this, that for the sake of the glorious day which will form the brightest chapter in the history of Great Britain and of India, viz., the day when responsible government is established in this country, might you not view the question at present in a generous and large spirit and might we not hope that notwithstanding your expression of opinion you will still be prepared to accept the suggestions and modifications that we have made which will give satisfaction to the people and make the experiment a real success?

Mr. SARMA'S CRITICISM.

The Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma speaking on the resolution of Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, said:—May it please your Excellency, it is to be deeply regretted that the differences and the controversy raging outside this Council chamber should have been introduced here and with some warmth. I do not mean to pursue the controversy, nor is this the place to take up the challenge that was thrown by the previous speaker as to the representative character of the Muslim League and the National Congress recently held in Bombay, but at the same time, my Lord, it must be said that the Hon. Mr. Patel was a little too unduly pessimistic and orthodox in his interpretation of the Congress resolutions and the Congress-League scheme. Nothing that I have heard in the Congress either in the Subjects Committee or outside it, or here, has induced me personally to change any of the views that I have expressed in a memorandum which I published some little time ago. It may be that for corporate action we surrender some of our views so long as that surrender is not dangerous and it cannot be said that we cannot express our views in this assembly independently of any resolution that may have been passed either in the Congress or elsewhere and I am only sorry that Mr. Sastri should have ventured upon his defence with regard to the Congress for I fail to see whether there is much difference between him and the resolutions passed at the Congress with regard to the Government of India, if we are to judge from the speeches he delivered some little time before the Congress held its sittings in Bombay. But to pass from the subject, I said that I adhere to the statements made in my memorandum and in so doing I adhere to the remarks made by me therein pertinent to the first part of the resolution. Few persons, my Lord, will grudge the praise justly due to your Excellency and to Mr. Montagu for the deep and earnest attention which has been bestowed by you upon a difficult and intricate problem for your sympathetic insight into the difficulties of a struggling people and for the lofty, noble and generous sentiments expressed in lucid, clear and eloquent terms throughout the pages of that historic document. We are grateful to you, my Lord, for intimating the first stages of responsible government by making proposals which would transfer parliamentary control within a limited sphere to the people of India.

EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.
I shall now pass on to the substantive position of the resolution before I deal with the second part of the preamble. I cannot help regretting that the European non-official members of this Council should have taken up the attitude that they did yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Ironside said that your Excellency and Mr. Montagu and your advisers ignored or have not paid due attention to British interests. There is little justification for such a charge if by taking a statesmanlike view of things and in trying to perpetuate the union of India with the rest of the British Empire your Lordship and Mr. Montagu have made proposals which might temporarily weaken, though I don't believe they would, the prestige and the monopoly and the vested interests of a small section of the people. Surely no objection can be taken to such a course. The greatest objection possible has been rendered by your Lordship and Mr. Montagu in trying to cement the union between the various sections of the Empire, but has the charge made any basis or any justification in the actual facts of the case? What are true British interests? If the promotion of the permanent union of Great Britain and India be true British interest, then the only way is along the lines which you have proposed and even taking a more narrow view I must humbly submit that no portion of British interests has been sacrificed in any shape or manner whatsoever.

"BRITISH INTERESTS."

Now so much has been said both in this Council and outside about British interests, that it is necessary to analyse the position a little. What do we find? About 174 million pounds have been invested by the British public in India in the sterling loan and 45 million pounds in the rupee debt. That debt under your constitution has been made a first charge on the revenue. The railways on which this money has been largely spent, are to be under the direct control of the Government of India. Is there, then, any sacrifice of British interests? May I also state, my Lord, that India has contributed freely £100 millions and has lent £76 millions to the British exchequer and it is proposed that another £45 millions should be added. The balance cannot, therefore, be against India in that respect. Let me proceed a little further into these interests which are said to have been sacrificed. We find that in the direction, supervision and clerical work in various factories and industries there were in 1911 only 10,000 Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed, but under the new constitution with a prosperous contented India, I feel sure that 100,000 will find employment on an even more lucrative basis than at present.

EUROPEAN CAPITAL.

Then what is the total European capital employed here? Out of a total of only Rs. 85 crores the paid-up capital of joint stock companies, take the tea, jute, coal, gold and banking industries, excluding the exchange banks, and it does not work out at more than Rs. 25 crores. Even assuming that almost the whole of the paid-up capital is European, no legislation can be passed affecting them without the Govern-

ment and Governor-General's consent and the higher administration will remain chiefly European. To say, therefore, that the British interests are very large or have been sacrificed, is not an accurate statement. Then the Hon. Mr. Hogg, for whom we have the highest respect, has chosen to take what I cannot help thinking, a wrong view. He said that the attempt to constitute a committee would be either futile or mischievous. The resolutions, if practically unanimous and opposed to the views of the Anglo-Indian community might be futile, because the Government would be prone to pay little attention to them, but I cannot see how they can be mischievous. Perhaps they would be if acted upon by the Government. I would owe a greater credit to the Hon. Mr. Hogg and the Hon. Mr. Ironside than they are disposed to give themselves for their ability, for their knowledge and for their eloquence in inducing the other members of the Committee to take that view of the matter if that view be based on essentially upon reason, good sense and unselfishness. I have tried to work in many committees and feel no doubt that these two hon. members, if they only change their mind and join the Committee, would be able to influence many of us if they only take the right line.

INADEQUATE PROPOSALS.

My Lord, to come to the second part of the preamble of the resolution. While admitting that we should be grateful for what has been done, are the people satisfied that the proposals would meet the real situation? I readily grant that your Lordship has taken into account the prejudice, ignorance and interests of the vast masses of men, both in India and in Great Britain and nothing that I or any of us may say in this Council or outside of it should be taken as evincing an unfriendly attitude or as calculated to weaken your hands or the hands of Mr. Montagu, because we recognise in you two friends and we believe that you will do all you can for us. But let us say in all frankness that the proposals do not go far enough to meet the real situation of the Empire or of India. I fail to see why the army being under your control, the financing of the army being under your control, it is impossible for you to part with a little portion of the power in respect of the commercial and industrial subjects with which you have to deal in the various departments of the Government of India. It is absolutely impossible for us to reconcile ourselves to those proposals, either as based on reason, sound common sense or as being consistent with the future prosperity of this country.

PARA. 212.

Then, my Lord, a good deal of what has been said with regard to the provincial governments would depend upon the interpretation of para 212. Your Lordship and Mr. Montagu have said it (the Government of India) should be enabled under this power to intervene in any province for the protection and enforcement of the interests, for which it is responsible to legislate on any provincial matter. In respect of which uniformity of legislation is desirable either for the whole of India or for any two or more provinces and to pass legislation which may be adopted either simpliciter or with modifications, by any province which may wish to make use of it. This provides the over-riding of the Government of India in matters of legislation. If by this is meant that the Government of India is to have the over-riding power of legislation by means of the certificate procedure even with regard to transferred subjects, then I may humbly submit that the powers granted under the proposals are merely illusory. But I put a different interpretation on those words and I think that these proposals were made with regard to the reserved subjects, either in the Government of India, or in the provinces and putting that interpretation upon that passage in para. 212, it cannot be denied that the proposals mark a distinct advance upon the existing condition of things. It will, however, be a trifling eulogistic in this matter until we know what the two committees will say. It may be that they will whittle down the proposals to almost nothing and we may have to express grave dissatisfaction. But there is no necessity for anticipating it. We have to take the proposals in the report as they are and if carried out in a loyal spirit they do represent a distinct advance on the present constitution.

NOT SUBSTANTIAL.

But it is another question whether it is a substantial advance. Substantial it is not, if the test be whether it will meet the existing situation or enable the people to work out their destiny. I most respectfully submit that the Congress was right to that extent in its criticism. I hope that your Lordship and Mr. Montagu will see your way still to modify your proposals with regard to the Government of India to give some power there, so that the reform proposals may be received throughout the country with deep satisfaction and that we may embark upon a career of usefulness to India as well as to the Empire, content with the prospect of becoming a fully self-governing people before long.

FRESH WAR CONTRIBUTION PROPOSED.

45 MILLION STERLING

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.
It is understood that the arrangement proposed in connection with the Finance Minister's war contribution resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council to-day, is for roughly twelve and a half million sterling to be contributed this year from the existing resources, fourteen and half million sterling from the temporary excess profits tax, etc. Next year eight millions in the third year besides ten millions for pensions charges etc., making a total of forty-five million sterling. In his speech to-day Sir William Meyer said, our total figures are for the current year 12.7 million sterling; for 1919-20 14.7 million sterling; and for 1920-21 allowing for results of annual demobilisation 7.7 million making a total of about 35.1 million. Adding to this ten million sterling further liabilities in respect of additional pension charges, we work up roughly to a grand total of forty-five millions.

TENSE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

DEPARTURE OF ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES.

LENIN AND KORNILOFF DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

Tense situation in Russia is revealed by the hurried departure of the Italian, American and Japanese Government representatives accompanied by a number of their nationals who have arrived at Stockholm homeward bound.

The ex-chief of the Italian mission asserts that Lenin and Korniloff are dead and that the Czarina and her children are probably alive. M. Chicherin has not yet replied to the British demand for reparation for the murder of Captain Gromie, whose body the Bolsheviks handed over to neutral protection after neutral pressure had been brought to bear.

LENIN'S ASSAILANT EXECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Sept. 9.

AMSTERDAM.—According to the "Lokalanzeiger" Lenin's assailant has been executed.

RED TERROR IN MOSCOW.

WHOLESALE EXECUTION OF OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A telegram from Moscow via Amsterdam says, the Red terror continues. Members of the social revolutionaries are being arrested almost everywhere. The bourgeoisie ex-officers have been taken as hostages and many have been shot. It is said that a bishop also has been shot.

The "Lokalanzeiger" learns officially that the reports of the Russian massacre are mostly exaggerated, nevertheless the paper adds that 500 were shot during the rising in Petrograd, besides others in connection with the recent assassinations. The Moscow correspondent of the "Tages Zeitung" says, the neutral governments have jointly threatened to expel all Russian Bolsheviks if the Soviet Government does not abandon political terrorism. They especially protest against the wholesale execution of officers and civilians.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Kreuz Zeitung" says, the peasant revolt at Jamburg is serious. The insurgents are marching on Petrograd and have captured the railway stations on the Jamburg-Gatchina line.

THE BREST-LITOVSK TREATY.

AN IMPORTANT CONDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

According to "The Times" supplementary agreements to the Brest-Litovsk treaty include the German evacuation of all the Black Sea regions outside the Caucasus by an implication reserving to Germany the passage between the Black Sea and the Caspian to the east.

WHITE GUARDS AND COSSACKS.

OPEN HOSTILITIES IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Sept. 9.

TOKIO.—It is semi-officially stated that the White Guards and Cossacks under Alexieff have opened hostilities in Siberia and are scattering the Soviet troops.

ITALIAN TROOPS ARRIVE IN NORTH RUSSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 9.

A telegram from Rome says, a contingent of the Italian troops has arrived in north Russia.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The depression in Chota Nagpur yesterday moved slowly into Bihar and area rainfall contracted. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar and Orissa; local in Central India and Konkan. A few fall also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Kashmir, Central Provinces and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein four inches, Darjeeling two, Dinajpur three, Hazaribagh, Darbhanga one and a half, Purnea two, Patna six, Gaya five, Sutta two, Karwar one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Decan.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

(Continued from page 7.)

Rana clean-bowled. Heath with a fine pitched delivery. (112-9-0). Farwell was the last man in, Captain Rait Kerr now very rightly hit off, but in attempting to slash Rana he was finely held in the slips by Dalvi the Presidency innings thus terminating with the total (119-10-23) at 119 at 3 p.m.

PRESIDENCY 1ST INNINGS.

Major Weigall b Rana	11
Garnett b Naidu	9
Major Drayson b Rana	7
Tarrant b Rana	18
Capt. Cooper b Rana	18
Capt. Weigall b Rana	23
Capt. Laverton (Capt.) c Pai b Shivram	17
Capt. Pank b Shivram	7
Capt. Cooper c Shivram b Naidu	18
Capt. Rait-Kerr c Dalvi b Rana	23
Heath b Rana	0
Farwell not out	13
Extras	13
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O	R	M	W
Rana	23	56	4	6
Naidu	10	34	7	2
Shivram	4	19	2	1
Kothare	6	6	0	1

HINDUS' FIRST INNINGS.

The Hindus entered upon their first venture at 3.15 p.m. Dalvi and Navale facing the Presidency attack delivered by Tarrant from the Gymkhana end. Tarrant sent down a maiden over to Dalvi. The Hindus made an inauspicious start losing Navale before a single had been scored. Heath making a fine catch at mid-on, off Laverton (0-1-0). Ganpat joined Dalvi, who drove Laverton for a single and in the next over finely put Tarrant to the leg boundary. Ganpat replied with a two off the same bowler in his next over. At 8, Heath relieved Laverton at the Council end and soon had Ganpat caught at the short leg by Captain Weigall (11-2-2). Vital joined Dalvi and some singles and two brought up 20 on the Board. Immediately after, Dalvi was leg before wicket to Heath (20-3-11). Hindus had so far fared even worse than the Presidency, three of their men being out for a poor 20. Deodhar partnered Vital and the two by a cautious play added 10. Then the Hindus met with disaster, Vital their best bat being leg before wicket to Heath (31-4-7). The cheap dismissal of 4 bats for a total only of 31 was a great disappointment to the Hindus. Naidu, who was the next man in, enlivened matters a bit for them by splendidly driving Heath to the northern boundary and 40 was signalled soon after. Naidu had opened in a promising fashion, but he had a brief existence at the wicket, Tarrant finding his stumps with a beautiful off break delivery (40-5-8). Pai, who next went in, also had a short career at the wicket, Tarrant getting past his defence soon (40-6-0). Shivram, who was now associated with Deodhar, was also quickly sent back, Heath beating him with a beautiful delivery (45-7-3). Bhonsle, who next joined Deodhar, ran himself out soon (45-8-0). Kothare joined Deodhar and half century came as a result of 30 minutes' play from start. Deodhar got a three off Heath, whom Kothare in his next over sent for a like number and 60 was signalled. Deodhar who was playing capital cricket, pulled Heath to leg for 2 and next drove him for one. Kothare replied by finely pulling Tarrant to leg for 3. At 68 Heath completely best Kothare with a beautiful delivery (68-9-7). Rana, last man in, soon ran himself out (68-10-0). The Hindu innings terminating at 4-50 p.m. with the total at 68.

HINDUS' INNINGS.

Dalvi lbw b Heath	11
Navale c Heath b Laverton	9
Ganpat c Captain Weigall b Heath	2
Vital lbw b Heath	2
Deodhar (not out)	14
Naidu b Tarrant	8
Pai (Capt) b Tarrant	6
Shivram b Heath	6
Bhonsle (run out)	6
Kothare b Heath	7
Rana (run out)	6
Extras	7
Total	68

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Tarrant	15	18	8	2
Laverton	3	1	2	1
Heath	11	33	1	5

PRESIDENCY'S SECOND INNINGS.

The Presidency entered upon their second venture at 10 minutes past 5, Tarrant and Garnett facing Rana and Naidu. The two batsmen got one each and then Hindu supporters broke out into loud cheers on Naidu scattering the great Middlesex professional's wickets with a splendid delivery, which broke in a lot from off (3.1-2). Drayson joined Garnett, who hit Rana for 2. Drayson then splendidly put Naidu to leg for 4. At 15 Garnett was finely held in slips by Naidu off Rana (15-2-4). Major Weigall became associated with Drayson, whom shortly Rana completely beat with a delivery that came very low down. (18-3-5). Captain Weigall joined Major Weigall, who beautifully cut Rana for 3 and next for 4. The former then prettily cut the same bowler in the next over for 2. Runs came pretty quickly at this stage, the telegraph board showing 40. Captain Weigall welcomed the figure on the board by finely putting Rana to the leg boundary. Kothare relieved Naidu, Captain Weigall sending the new bowler to the southern boundary and signalling the half century. At 55 Shivram replaced Rana at the Gymkhana end, Major Weigall hitting the bowler's first delivery to the eastern boundary. Naidu again came on, replacing Kothare. The Presidency had made 60 for 3 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day at 6 p.m.

PRESIDENCY SECOND INNINGS.

Tarrant b Naidu	2
Garnett c Naidu b Rana	4
Drayson b Rana	8
Capt. Weigall (not out)	19
Capt. Weigall (not out)	16
Extras	11
Total	3 wickets 60.

Umpires:—Messrs Shums A. Tyebji and A. H. Davar.

FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

(By "Leg Before.")

Up to half an hour before the drawing of stumps yesterday it was a rare day for bowlers, as in under four hours' actual play 23 wickets fell for 205 runs. Then came

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a slight but welcome change, when the two Weighalls came together adding no fewer than 42 runs for the fourth wicket of the Europeans' second innings and the two West-Indians are still together. The next higher wicket partnership was 27 by Cooper and Rait Kerr for eight wickets of the Europeans' first innings. There was no reasonable ground for such bowling successes. Everything favoured run getting—the weather, the pitch, and the fielding. In matches of this description good bowling and good fielding are expected and great credit is due both to the Europeans and the Hindus for their consistently good attack and unusually good fielding. There were smart returns, some clever catching, capital backing up—Alas! a branch of the game not nearly sufficiently studied—and irreproachable ground fielding. It was admitted that the European side was a very strong batting combination and for the Hindus without Joshi to dismiss that side for 119 would one would have thought, laid the foundation of victory, more particularly as we had been led to believe that it was the bowling of the Hindus that was their only weakness. Rana has seldom been seen to such advantage, although in the 1913 tournament he took sixteen wickets in the two matches in which he figured that year. He bowled particularly fast yesterday and at times introduced a nasty ball which narrowly escaped being a shooter. The Europeans made a mistake in playing back too much and we saw them coming down too late. Probably it was that the wicket was much too fast for those who had been used to playing on the slow pitches in Bombay. Even Tarrant was not altogether at home, but on the other hand Laverton, Cooper and Rait-Kerr impressed one that they might score heavily. Just as Rana and Naidu had beaten the European batsmen, so did Tarrant and Heath have the Hindus well tied up. Tarrant took only two wickets, but he always had the Hindus thinking and wondering. Heath, who was so destructive, bowled generally with his leg-break action, but he could not get the ball to go away and twice through that he obtained leg-before decisions in each case, the batsmen putting the leg across and the ball did not break at all. Deodhar played with extreme caution, going in when three wickets were down for twenty and seeing seven wickets fall. With Kothare as his partner 23 runs were added for the ninth wicket which saved the side from an ignominious showing. As matters now stand the Europeans are in a good position, being 111 to the good and seven wickets in hand. If the Hindus can win, it will be a great victory worthy of the glorious traditions of Hindu cricket.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 9th September, 1918:—

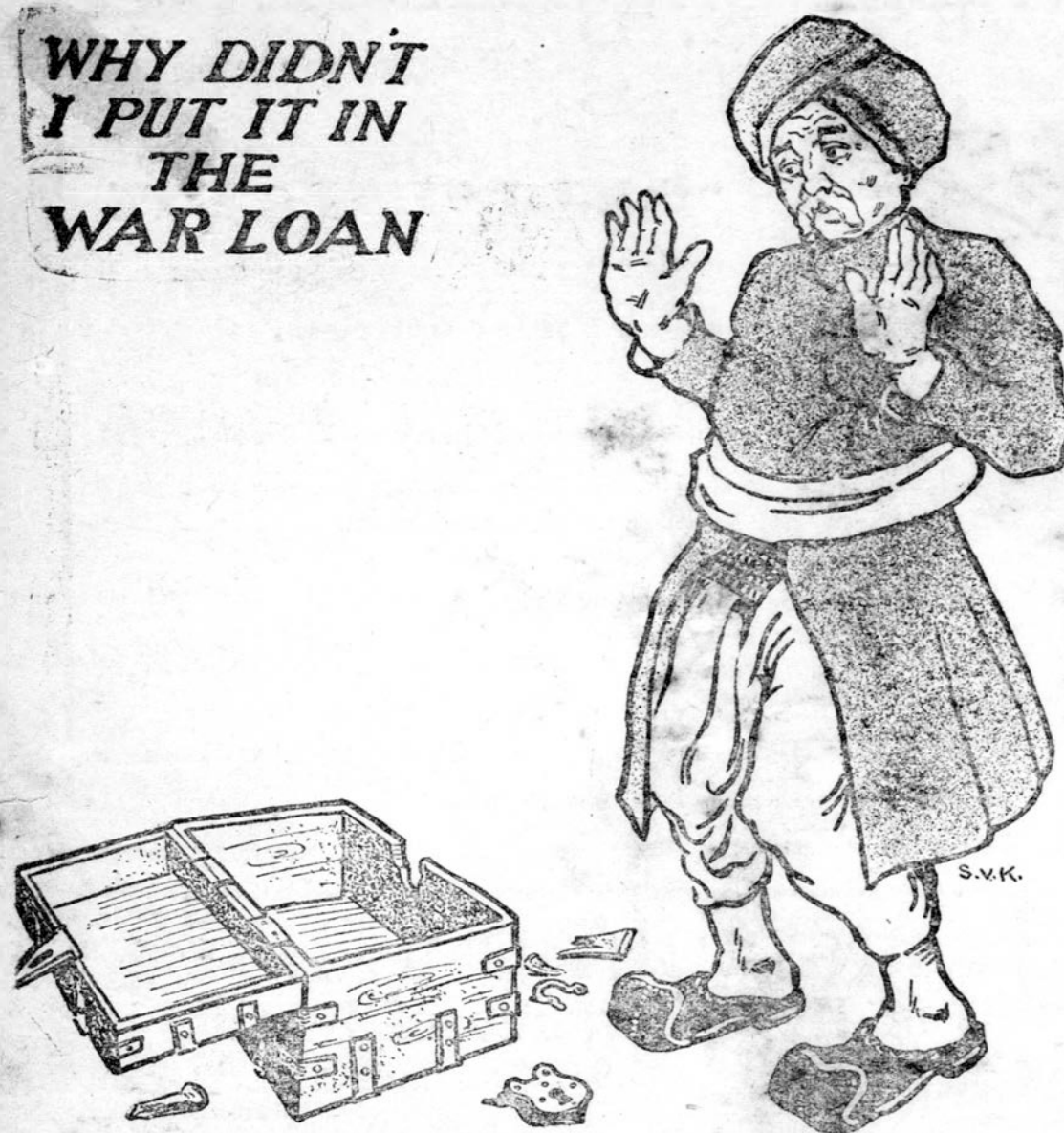
Provinces:—	Rs.
Bengal	15,42,76,900
Bombay	11,47,18,500
Madras	2,62,78,700
Punjab	2,33,57,000
United Provinces	2,31,67,800
Burma	1,29,25,600
Minor Administrations	1,13,57,600
Central Provinces	45,39,900
Bihar and Orissa	34,71,400
Assam	4,90,300
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Mysore	37,47,950
Baroda	30,00,000
Total	Rs. 38,63,60,950

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Sept. 9th.
War Bonds	Rs. 1,775-0-1
Cash Certificates	Rs. 2,54,425-8-12
Total	Rs. 10,124-12-0

Total up-to-date. 6,34,08

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BOMBAY MERCANTILE COMMUNITY'S APPREHENSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. W. T. Halai, the Chairman of the Brokers' Committee of the New Stock Exchange, has sent the following telegram to Sir Dinshaw Wacha at Simla:

"The Bombay mercantile community started with the cloth controlling Bill. Financial crisis apprehended. Legislation is neither in right direction nor will it with its intended machinery serve poor, for whose benefit it is intended. Our Indian Merchants' Chamber Committee, which met, will give Chamber views. The mill industry is in infancy, because most of the present mills are the growth out of the ashes of the liquidations of old mills which hardly earned or paid dividends, but ruined investors of Textile Mills Industry. Japanese Mills working 24 hours daily without Factory Restrictions, will after such legislation paralyse piece-goods and share bazaar. Inequitable distribution of wages. Factory Rules, withholding permission for importation of necessary Textile Machinery primarily responsible. Friends request your intervention urging these contentions."

APPEAL IN TRAIN MURDER CASE.

JUDGEMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 7. The Judicial Commissioners yesterday heard the appeal of Abdur Rahim for setting aside the sentence passed by the Additional Sessions Judge in the train murder case. Mr. H. N. Misra, who defended the accused, when asked to account for tooth bites on the accused's fingers, said that they were the consequence of climbing a tree. The Court did not accept this view. He further argued that the accused could not have murdered Miss Graham, since he was not aware of the murder until next morning. The Judicial Commissioners said that it was unnecessary to hear the Government Pleader and reserved judgment.

BHAVNAGAR'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 7. His Highness the Maharaja subscribed five lakhs rupees to the Second War Loan and under the patronage of her Highness the Maharani a War Loan Prize competition has been organised which will bring in another five lakhs. Besides this the people of Bhavnagar have contributed Rs. 2,50,000. The principal subscribers being as under: Mr. Vajreshanker Govardhanbhai Rs. 50,000; Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Rs. 50,000; Mr. Bapalal Maneklal Rs. 30,000 and Dr. Barjori Behramji Rs. 20,000.

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 8. The following names of the British officers appear in the casualty list No. 731, Indian Expeditionary Forces:

DIED OF WOUNDS.

King's Royal Rifle Corps:—Lieut. K. H. W. Wark.

WOUNDED.

Machine Gun Corps:—Major A. H. Ruston, Captain G. T. Sholl, Lieut. A. E. Titterton.

Norfolk Regiment:—Captain G. C. Keighley.

North Staffordshire Regiment:—Lieut. J. L. Craig.

Scottish Rifles:—Lieut. T. D. Grant, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders:—Lieut. A. Macbeath.

Indian Army:—Major A. H. Bingham. I.A.R.O.:—Captain R. Teague Jones and Lieut. F. W. Stewart.



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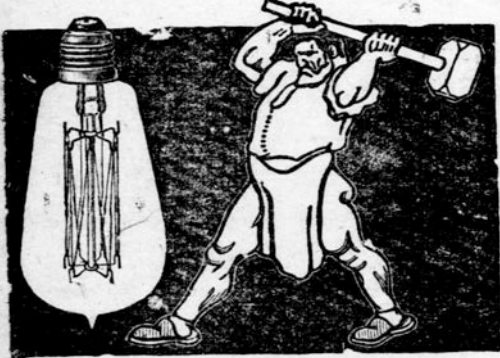
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